SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1810.

(Continued from the 3d page of the Paper.)

perform these, then let them shut their doors—the affair concerns them alone, and they alone should be permitted to settle it. But if they are unable—if we, as Britons, are to abide the disgrace—if we are to pay the expences—if it is to become our duty to protect the widows, and to maintain the orphans, rendered so by that enterprize, then who has so much right, at least, to be permitted to form our own opinions, as to the manner in which it was originated, and the mode in which it was conducted?—Much has been said in the House of Commons of the absence of all *right* in the People of England to attend the meetings of their representatives. They may not have, what is called by some, a *legal* right but we hesitate not in saying, we have, and allowed, a prescriptive, and an inherent right. Are the Acts of Parliament passed by our representatives, binding on them alone?—are they not equally so on the great body of the people? Who then ought to judge of the motives of those acts—of the necessity there is for the passing of them—of the necessity there exists for their due observance, but the body of the people? And how, we beg to ask, can they do so, if *strangers*, as they are most improperly called, are excluded from the House of Commons? Does the preamble to the act which annually takes ten per cent. of our property, sufficiently explain the necessity of such a severe tax? Undoubtedly not. This can only be found in the detailed proceedings of the House; and it is from them alone that the people are convinced of the need there is for the imposition of taxes, and for the enacting of new laws. As to the idea of the injury likely to arise from the misrepresentating of the proceedings of the House, by the Newspaper reporters, it is scarcely worthy of refutation. It was justly observed by Mr. Whitbread that between the Papers on the side of Ministers and those on that of Opposition, the People are sure to get *the whole* truth. Besides are there not laws now in force for our government—are we not obliged to give security to answer for any wilful breach of those laws, and are we not often punished for such. No complaints of this kind were made in the inquiry relative to the Duke of York, although that really did involve subjects of a private, and in some cases, of a very indelicate nature. But this inquiry is totally different; nothing of a private nature can mix with this. It is an inquiry into the public conduct of Ministers respecting a transaction known to all Europe.

Many suspect that Ministers have secretly encouraged and recommended the enforcing of the Standing Order of the House, if they have, they have acted most unwisely, for if they are guilty, the public will believe them ten times more so, than perhaps they really are, if innocent, they never will credit it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EXTRACTS OF MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

Taken before the Committee of the whole House, Appointed to consider of the Policy and Conduct of The late EXPEDITION to the SCHELDT.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN ANSTRUTHER, Bart. in the Chair.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2

The Right Hon. Sir DAVID DUNDAS, *K. B. Commander in Chief of the Army was called in, and examined by the Committee.*

At what time were you first made acquainted by his Majesty's Ministers with their intention of sending an Expedition to the Scheldt?—It was on the 22d of March that I was desired by Lord Castlereagh to attend a meeting that was to be held on the 24th, at Burlington-house.

Have the goodness to relate what passed between you and his Majesty's Ministers, on the 24th, with respect to this Expedition?—I have a memorandum to that effect, which I will read if I may be permitted The object was the propriety and possibility of an immediate attack on the Island of Walcheren, and particularly on Flushing, and on the French fleet of nine or ten sail of the line, which was at that time in the harbour of that place not in a state to proceed to sea. Fifteen or sixteen thousand land forces were considered as necessary for this operation, and I was desired to state whether such a force could at that time be assembled. This I was not enabled to do in the affirmative.—[The witness was directed to withdraw.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.

The Right Hon. Sir DAVID DUNDAS, *K. B. Commander in Chief of the Army, was called in, and examined by the Committee.*

Have the goodness to proceed in stating what passed between you and his Majesty's Ministers on the 24th, with respect to the Expedition?—After every previous enquiry and report which had been made from the Commanding Officers at the several stations of the troops, and from the well known shattered situation of the army after the return of so large a portion of it from Spain, such a force could not then be provided. Besides the very indifferent general state of health, there was not one of those corps which returned from Spain, whose cloathing, arms, accoutrements, and other parts of military equipment, were not in a most defective state, and required considerable time, under every exertion, to replace and repair.

Did any thing more pass between his Majesty's Ministers and yourself at that time relative to the projected Expedition to the Scheldt; and if there did, state what it was?—I recollect no debate or discussion taking place, or opinion being called for; general conversation might pass while I remained there.

Do you recollect, at any other time since that period, being consulted relative to the expediency of an Expedition to the Scheldt?—I do not recollect upon the expediency, but I had a great deal of communication of course with the Secretary of State after that, from that time, till the Expedition sailed; I mean that I never was called to a Council or a meeting.

Was the Expedition suspended in consequence of the difficulties you have stated in procuring a sufficient force?—Upon my word I cannot say; it is not for me to judge of that.

What was the communication made to you on the 8th of May, and by whom?—On the 8th of May Lord Castlereagh applied for the state of the infantry in England; and the date that each battalion might be considered as fit for service, and in a state for embarkation: on the 10th of May a return was transmitted to Lord Castlereagh of all the battalions now in England, with the effective strength of each; on the 20th of May, Lord Castlereagh desired the mode in which it would be proposed to brigade two corps, one of 25,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry, the other a reserve of 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry; on the 21st of May a scheme was transmitted to Lord Castlereagh, specifying the battalions as they lay in districts, for an army of 25,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry; that for the reserve was postponed; I was not enabled to do it then.

When was the next communication relative to the Expedition to the Scheldt?—On the 29th of May, Lord Castlereagh requested my sentiments on the practicability of an attempt on the enemy's naval establishment in the Scheldt, the extent of means it would require, and the mode by which it could best be carried into execution, for the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers; on the 3d of June my answer was transmitted on the above subject to Lord Castlereagh.

What was the next communication in point of time which you had with his Majesty's Ministers upon this subject?—On the 18th of June, Lord Castlereagh transmitted his Majesty's pleasure for holding in readiness for immediate embarkation 33,000 infantry, and 1300 cavalry: on the twenty-second, the Commander in Chief transmitted to Lord Castlereagh a detailed state of force to proceed on service, with a Staff, civil and military, the force amounting to 35,000 infantry, and 1900 cavalry; also the force that would remain in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Islands in the Channel.

When were you next consulted relative to the Expedition?—The next official communication was Lord Castlereagh's notification on the 27th of June, of his Majesty's pleasure, that the Earl of Chatham should be appointed to the command of the forces for foreign service, and that Lieutenant-General Sir Eyre Coote should be appointed second in command.

Were you consulted upon the plan of the Expedition?—I cannot say consulted, further than the times that I have mentioned; I at no time had any communication with the Admiralty or Navy on the General subject of Walcheren, or the mode of execution: I had, with Lord Chatham and the Secretary of State, conversations relative to the troops and equipment, and all sorts of things of that kind: and with Lord Chatham individually, perhaps; whether that amounts to consultation, I cannot say.

Was any detailed plan of the intended operations submitted or communicated to you?—I have no recollection of any detailed plan, any full plan submitted to me; nothing regularly official in my situation of that nature; I knew from a variety of people, a great deal which was going on, but no detailed plan.

Was your opinion asked, as to the practicability of the attack on Antwerp, and the probable result of the Expedition, upon or after the 22d of June?—I remember no opinion, nor could I expect any thing of that kind being asked after the army was prepared: I recollect nothing of the kind.

Were you consulted with about the appointment of the Commander in Chief of the Land Forces?—I do not recollect being absolutely consulted by Ministers; but I thought it a very proper one; I knew it.

Was the basis of the Army employed in the late Expedition to the Scheldt, the Army which returned after serving with Sir John Moore, in Spain?—That would be more correctly known from looking at the composition of the force that went to the Scheldt; the names of the Regiments: I think, on recollection, that it was.

You have stated that you delivered in a written opinion to Lord Castlereagh; did you receive in writing any comment on that opinion, or any letter in consequence of it, from Lord Castlereagh?—I do not recollect receiving any.

Had you any conference or conversation with Lord Castlereagh, or any other of his Majesty's Ministers, on the subject of that opinion?—I do not recollect any formal conversation I very probably had with Lord Castlereagh; but I never had any formal way of explaining or going deeper into it, or any thing of that sort, that I recollect.

You never had any conversation with Lord Castlereagh in the nature of debate or discussion of that opinion?—No, I had not.

Do not you recollect having had communications with Lord Chatham and Lord Castlereagh respecting the Expedition, and particularly respecting the defences of Antwerp?—I cannot think that I could have any considerable conversation respecting the defences of Antwerp, for I never saw a plan of it; I do not recollect having a plan of Antwerp shewn me; It have been there myself, and as far as I knew I might mention, but it must have been a very common conversation that passed on the subject; there was nothing written; nothing for me to judge from but mere conversation.

Did not Lord Chatham and Lord Castlereagh communicate with you upon the subject of Antwerp, on the ground of your having been Commander of that fortress about the years 1793 and 1794, with a view of obtaining your general opinion and knowledge of the state of the works at the time you were Commander?—The army was encamped near Antwerp, and I was very considerably indisposed, and the Duke of York desired me to go to Antwerp, which was in the rear of the army at this time, as a sick quarter, and to take the command. I was there about seven or eight days, during the time I looked about as much as I could, but it was very little; however I had a general idea of Antwerp, and I dare say I communicated that to Lord Castlereagh and Lord Chatham, very naturally.

Had you ever any conversation with Lord Castlereagh on the subject of taking Antwerp by a *coup-de-main*?—I do not think any Expedition could have been fitted out upon any expectation of that kind; I may have talked of it.

Had you ever any conversati[illegible]th Lord Castlereagh on the subject of taking [illegible]rp by a *coup-de-main*?—It is impossible for me [illegible]ecollect things of that kind; it is very possible that [illegible]he course of our conversation a *coup-de-main* mig[illegible] mentioned, but no serious con[illegible]rsation of that ki[illegible] feasibility of it.

In point of fact, did Lord Castlereagh ever state to you the probability of success in the event of attacking Antwerp by a *coup-de-main*?—I do not recollect it.

Did Lord Castlereagh state to you the general views he had of the manner in which that Expedition was to be conducted against the Enemy?—I cannot say; these are all accidental conversations, if such passed, but I cannot recollect these sort of things: I dare say he stated a great deal of most things that occurred to him, but I do not recollect the detail of them, or what they were.

Is it not customary to consult you as a Commander in Chief, upon the appointment of Officers to command detached Expeditions?—It certainly is.

Were you ever consulted upon the appointment of Lord Chatham to that command?—I was consulted in a certain degree; I knew before he was appointed; I knew he was meant to be appointed, but it was not my choice; I was not asked as a choice, nor did I expect that, nor could I; at the same time, as I mentioned before, I thought it a most proper choice at the time.

Do you know whether Lord Chatham ever commanded any Expedition, or any force before, out of this kingdom?—I do not recollect the extent of Lord Chatham's services. I was myself with him in Holland, and I know he served in the American war. I do not know the particulars of his services, but those circumstances occurred to my knowledge.

Do you know in what situation Lord Chatham served in Holland, and what rank he had in the army in the American war?—I think he was a Field Officer in the American war, and was a Major General in Holland.

Do you know that Lord Chatham ever before had the command of 5000 men in his life out of England?—I really cannot say particularly that I know he had 5000 men under his command.

Is it not a part of the duty of a Commander in Chief to be prepared to answer to the Secretary of State, or the Government, what the services of any Officer have been whom they propose to him to be employed in service?—The Commander in Chief cannot give a detailed account of every Officer's services. Lord Chatham's services were known to every body as well as to the Commander in Chief; he was a man of very high Military rank, and who had always conducted himself well in his situation in Holland, indeed I knew him; he served more particularly in the division of the army I was in, and I saw every thing that was proper, very much so at that time, in Lord Chatham; he was afterwards under my command in Kent; and I always considered him and found him a very excellent Officer.

Without considering you as responsible for the immediate appointment of Lord Chatham, do you not believe that Lord Castlereagh communicated confidentially with you with respect to that appointment, before the command was proposed to Lord Chatham?—Lord Castlereagh certainly communicated to me, as far as I can recollect, and I could not disapprove, because I thought him a very proper man and a good Officer.

Did you give it as your opinion to Lord Castlereagh, that it was practicable to make any attack upon Antwerp by the Scheldt?—I mentioned it generally as a combined operation of land and sea, and therefore I was not competent to give a peculiar detail of how an undertaking of that kind was to be conducted, because I was not master of the circumstances.

Did you give it as your opinion that there was any probability of Antwerp being taken by a *coup-de-main*?—I should think not.

Have you not witnessed Lord Chatham in person exercising eight or ten thousand men much to his credit as an Officer in the Eastern district?—I do not know what particular occasion the Honorable Members refers to; very possibly at some of the reviews; but there were so many at that time I do not remember it.

Is it usual in military operations, for to employ 30 or 40,000 men on a *coup-de-main*?—It certainly is not usual; it may depend upon the object and the size of the town, and a variety of things, but I give no critical answer to that question: I do not know an example. [The Witness was directed to withdraw.]

[The Witness was again called in.]

Supposing the English army to have consisted of forty thousand men, and leaving a sufficient number of men to garrison Walcheren and South Beveland, and to watch the other places, can you from any opinion what disposable force would have remained to attack Antwerp?—I can form no opinion; it would depend upon the strength of the place.

Was the probable strength of the enemy ever communicated to you?—No, never, I do not know what that alludes to; I was not there myself; I could know nothing about the strength of the enemy.

Was it ever communicated to you by Lord Castlereagh or his Majesty's Ministers?—No, I recollect nothing about the strength of the enemy; that must have been varying at every period and every hour.

After it was known in England that Lord Chatham did not intend to prosecute the ulterior objects of the Expedition, were you ever consulted about the propriety of retaining the Island of Walcheren?—I do not recollect that I was consulted.

Not at any time up to the period of the evacuation of the island?—To the period of the evacuation of the island.

Did you express any opinion to any of his Majesty's Ministers upon the situation of the army in the island of Walcheren, in consequence of the returns that were made?—I do not know that I expressed any particular opinion further than general observation, general opinions; talking of these matters, I made no representation; if that is meant, I did not consider it as my business or my duty at all.

Were you ever consulted upon the probable disorders that an army in those countries was likely to encounter?—I do not recollect any particular consultation upon that head.

Did you ever hear or read in the military history of the world of a *coup-de-main* having been executed, where shipping was concerned with 40,000 men?—I do not recollect any instance.

Were the representations of Sir Eyre Coote, the Commander in Chief of the island of Walcheren, with the communications of Mr. Webb, the Inspector-General of Hospitals, communicated to you?—They certainly were, and every direction possible given by Government to supply whatever was wanted; to send medical aid and medical comfort, and in short to do every thing that could be done under the circumstance of the case.

Were the state of the hospitals, as represented in the letter of Sir Eyre Coote, and the general want of medi-

cal aid and assistance communicated to you?—They were.

Are you aware that in the correspondence of Sir Eyre Coote, he complains that his requisitions were either neglected, or not complied with?—I cannot say I recollect the particulars or the words, nor exactly the objects they relate to; there might be requisitions for other matters besides those, but I am thoroughly persuaded every thing was done that was possible.

Do you recollect a letter of Sir Eyre Coote, in which he complains that after three weeks application, only one or two Assistant Surgeons had been sent; and that during that interval, for want of medical aid, and for want of medicines, the number of sick were daily increasing?—I cannot say that I recollect those circumstances.

Was the medical assistance furnished to that army on its leaving the shores of Great Britain larger than would have been furnished to any other army of similar strength going to any other part of Europe?—I apprehend not.—[The witness was ordered to withdraw.]

SIR LUCAS PEPYS, *Bart. was called on, and examined by the Committee.*

Are you not Physician General to the Forces?—I am.

Were you consulted with respecting the nature and the period of the Walcheren fever previous to the sailing of the late Expedition?—I was not.

Were you, and at what time were you, first consulted respecting the Walcheren fever?—Upon the 10th of September.

From whom did you receive the communication?—From the Secretary at War, Lord Levison Gower.

What was the nature of the communication made to you?—An order to go to Harwich to investigate the diseases of those who had returned from Walcheren.

Did you go to Harwich in consequence?—I did.

What did you find to be the nature of the diseases?—Bilious remitting fever, usual in consequence of the climate of Walcheren.

Were you previously acquainted with the nature of the disorder to which our Soldiers were subject in the Island of Walcheren?—Perfectly.

Then the disorder to which soldiers were exposed at that period of the year in Walcheren was perfectly known to you?—Perfectly known from communication from Sir John Pringle, both by writing and conversation with him.

Was the extent, and were the symptoms of the disorder greater than might have been expected, had you previously known what was the destination of the troops at that season of the year?—I believe not.

What do you think to be the extent of the permanent injury which the British army has received exclusive of the mortality which may have taken place?—It will be impossible to tell till after the spring is over.

Do you know, that in the fitting out of this Expedition, any preparation was made in consideration of the probability of this fever, different from what is made in the fitting out any other expedition with the same number of men?—We were not informed where the Expedition was going; therefore no particular preparation was made.

Do you know at what period of the year these disorders are most prevalent in the Island of Walcheren?—July, August, September, and till the 10th of October usually.

Were you acquainted with the progressive increase of the sickness, until the number of sick had amounted to 12,000 men in the hospitals?—From the 10th of September I believe the progressive amount in the hospitals might have amounted to 12,000 men.

Were you ever consulted upon the probable consequences of retaining the island of Walcheren, after the accounts arrived of the increasing sickness?—I never was.

You have mentioned, that you were perfectly acquainted with the nature of the Walcheren fever by communications with Sir John Pringle; in your opinion, is the nature of that fever peculiarly worse than it would be in any low land near the sea in that latitude, for instance the low land of Fouless opposite in Essex?—I believe the marsh fever is greater in Walcheren than any place I am acquainted with, except Batavia in the East.

Can you state how many soldiers from Walcheren are now disqualified from service in consequence of the disease contracted there?—I am not able to state that.

In case the destination of the army had been confidently communicated to you, would you have advised extraordinary precautions against sickness to have been taken for the preservation of the troops?—Undoubtedly.

When you knew what the destination of the Expedition was, namely, that it was gone to the Island of Walcheren, did you then make any alteration in your medical arrangement, or make any representation on the subject?—None; as it was represented to us only an Expedition for a few weeks, but that not officially.

Did you consider the medical arrangement adequate for an Expedition to Walcheren of a few weeks?—Walcheren being so near this country, it was not necessary to send out a larger establishment than was sent out.

As Physician General to the Forces, after the account arrived of the increasing sickness in the Island of Walcheren, you were not consulted by Government as to the fit remedies to be applied, or what means should be taken to obviate the increasing disorder?—From the 10th of September every exertion was made by Government that could possibly be made to accommodate and relieve the sick at Walcheren and those that returned to this country, both by communication with the Army Medical Board, and in every way.

Then the Committee is to understand, the first instruction given by Government was subsequent to the 9th of September?—It was from the 10th, to the 16th of September, that the first great sickness appeared.

No information reached you that on the 27th of August 3,000 sick were found in Lord Chatham's army?—I believe that there is no document in the office to say that there was any communication prior to the 10th of September; but I cannot answer that without examining the office books.

There was no communication made to you previous to the 10th of September?—Not to me personally; the first I heard of it was on the 10th of September, when I was ordered to Harwich

At the end of how long a period of time after the return of the soldiers from Walcheren in apparent good health has there ever been an instance of the symtoms of the Walcheren fever displaying itself?—From 15 to 21 days.

Do you consider that men once afflicted with a remittent fever, are more liable than any other men to have that disorder again?—Undoubtedly for a certain length of time.

What length of time?—The following spring, or even the following autumn.

[The witness was directed to withdraw.—Adjourned.]

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

THOMAS KEATE, *Surgeon-General of the Army, called in and examined.*

Were you consulted respecting the diseases prevalent in the Island of Walcheren, before the sailing of the late Expedition? I was not.

Were you at any time subsequently consulted upon that subject, and when? I was consulted upon that subject only so late as the latter end of September.

Are you conversant with the nature of the complaint prevalent in Walcheren? I have understood it to be a bilious remitting fever.

Previous to the sailing of the Expedition, were you acquainted with the prevalence of that disorder at a particular season of the year, in the province of Zealand? No not otherwise than by the publication of Sir J. Pringle.

Had you known the destination of that army at that season of the year, should you have thought it necessary to take other precautions than were taken to obviate the effects of the malady? I shoud certainly have made representations to that effect.

What is the nature of the representations you would have thought it your duty to make? To have obviated the effects of the sickness as far as lay in my power by such representations.

Do you think that the effects of the disorder could have been in any degree remedied by any precautions? Certainly precautions might have been taken that might have lessened the malady.

Was it known to you that the Walcheren malady was prevalent at that particular season of the year at which the Expedition sailed? It was, as I have described before, by the publication mentioned.

What are the nature of the precautions to which you allude? Medicines that might have been administered for preventiong the ill effects of the disease by the season, such as Sir John Pringle describes, which I do not recollect exactly.

Is the Committe to understand, that if you had known the destination of the Expedition to be to Walcheren, you would have made representation to Government of the nature of the diseases incident to that island?—If called upon so to do.

Not otherwise?—Not otherwise.

Had you known the destination of the Expedition to be Walcheren, though not particularly called upon would you not have provided medicines proper for an army going upon that Expedition?—If I had known it had been to Walcheren, I should certainly have thought it my duty to have sent a larger quantity of bark; I conceived it to be a secret Expedition, that it was not proper I should be informed of.

How long after the Expedition sailed was it that you knew it was actually gone to Walcheren?—I do not recollect that I had any knowledge of it, until the date of the first letter from the Inspector of Hospital on that service.

Did not you, in common with the rest of his Majesty's subjects, hear of the landing of the troops, upon the publication of the Gazette containing Lord Chatham's letter?—Certainly.

Then as soon as you knew of the publication of that Gazette, you knew that the troops were gone to Walcheren, did you not?—Certainly.

Then if you would have sent a larger quantity of bark, had you known that the destination was to Walcheren, why didyou not send that additional quantity of bark when you knew in fact that the army was there?—It was my duty to wait for information, as I conceive, from the head of the department, and for requisitions, without which I have it not in my power to send out stores or medicines.

When was the first requisition made to you upon the subject?—On the 11th of September, and received on the 18th.

Where was that received from?—From Middleburg.

That was dated the 11th of September?—Dated the 11th of September at Middleburg.

From the Inspector of Hospitals?—Yes.

What did that require?—Together with many other medicines, but not in great abundance, 1000lbs. of bark.

When was that sent?—It was ordered immediately by me from the Apothocary-General the same day, the 18th.

Do you know when it was dispatched?—It was delivered to the Storekeeper-General on the 27th of September, shipped by the Storekeeper-General on the 30th of September, and received into store at Walcheren on the 15th of October.

Do you know how it happened that an order issued by you on the 18th of September to be executed immediately, was not executed till the 27th?—There was no request made to have it sent by any express in any more immediate manner; it was stated that the medicines would shortly be wanted.

Do you mean, that in the requisition made to you from Middleburg, there was no pressing request that it should be sent immediately?—The word immediately was, I believe, used generally, but not to desire immediate conveyance by any express, to require dispatch.

Do you know whether in point of fact there was any want of bark experienced by the sick there?—I believe not.

Will you inform the Committee how it happened that you, who would have thought it necessary to anticipate this want if you had known the Expedition was destined to Walcheren, did, when you had that requisition made to you so late as the 18th of September, not think it a pressing demand?—There was nothing said that it was wanted in any hurry; and I attend always to the requisitions.

Of what does the Medical Board consist?—Of three members.

Who are these members?—The Physician-General, the Surgeon-General, and the Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

Do the Inspector-General and the Surgeon-General reported to the Physician-General;—It is only a Board on particular occasions;—each member has his individual duties.

How comes the Physician-General to be called the head of the Board?—Whenever the three meet at the Board, the Physician-General presides.

How often does that happen?—Upon very few occasions; chiefly when returns are made from Head-Quarters, or the Secretary at War, to the three as a Board.

Did the Board ever meet on the subject of the diseases of the Army in Walcheren?—Never upon the subject of the diseases.

Were they ever ordered to meet on that subject?—They were ordered to meet on the subject of the supplies of the Staff.

When were they so ordered to meet?—I believe it was in the month of June.

What was the date of that order?—I do not recollect exactly the date of that order but it is very easily given to the Committee.

Did they meet in consequence of that order?—They did not.

To whom was that order addressed?—To the principal officers of the medical department.

Was it a letter addressed generally to them, or a separate letter addressed to each of the officers of that department?—A letter addressed generally to them.

How came the meeting not to take place in consequence of the order?—The Physician-General and Surgeon General did meet.

How came the Inspector of Hospitals not to be there?—He did not give his reasons, but he did not co-operate with the two upon that occasion.

Do you know that in the distribution of medicines which did arrive at Walcheren, there was any difficulty so as to prevent the Hospital Mates and Inspectors there obtaining the medicines that were so sent?—At one period I did hear of some confusion of that kind; it was very little, and created no real detriment to the service.

Was the Secretary at War apprized of the difficulty of providing Hospital Mates for the service in Walcheren, in the month of September? I cannot speak to the date, but I believe there was some communication made upon the subject; but by reference to the 5th Report of the Military Commissioners, a letter of mine upon this subject may be found, I think in August or September.

Do you believe that if you had been enabled to offer additional pay, it would have been in your power to have procured more Hospital Mates for the service of Walcheren? I do not feel myself competent to say it would.

In point of fact, you were not furnished with any extraordinary means of procuring Hospital Mates, to meet the extraordinary demands made by the disorder that prevailed at Walcheren? I was not, to the best of my recollection.

FRANCIS KNIGHT, *Esq. Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, was called in.*

Were you consulted respecting the nature and the cure of the Walcheren malady before the sailing of the Expedition.—No, I do not recollect any question of the kind.

Were you consulted on that subject at any subseqent period, and when?—I do not recollect being consulted for that purpose; there was an order sent for one of the medical department to go to Walcheren; that was the only thing I know of; it did not fall within my province.

Are you acquainted with the nature of the Walcheren disorder, and the period at which it regularly returns?—I am acquainted with it, by having read Sir John Pringle's book.

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MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVI. TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1810. NUMBER 1295.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1810.

On the 24th inst. William Schmidt alias William Smith of his Majesty's 89th Regt. was found guilty of the wilful murder of John Flynn, a private of the same Regiment, on Saturday, the 21st Instant, on the parade of Fort St. George, when sentence of death was passed upon him, and he was executed on Wednesday morning.

By the confession of the Prisoner it appeared that his intention was to have shot Serjeant Forrester, who was wounded in the body, and is still lingering—A private was also wounded by the same shot, which went through the head of John Flynn—and the only provocation appeared to be that, the Prisoner was ordered into confinement by the Captain of his Company, on account of deficiency in his Regimental appointments and that Serjeant Forrester had carried the orders into effect.

On Thursday last Gooroovapah Chitty was tried on the following Indictment.

That he Gooroovapah Chitty late of Madras Labourer and Napaty Kishen Row late of the same place Labourer wilfully and unjustly devising and intending to cheat and defraud William Douglas Brodie, Alexander Brodie, Robert Story and James Dott and others Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic on the 21st day of July in the forty-sixth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith and so forth at Madras aforesaid *did wickedly willfully falsely and fraudulently conspire combine and aggree* amongst themselves to obtain acquire and get into their hands and possession *a large sum of money under color of a certain false forged and fabricated Bond or paper writing in the Persian Language* purporting to be a Bond of the Nabob Wallajah then deceased for the payment of Seventy-two thousand and five hundred Star Pagodas and that the said Gooroovapah Chitty and Napaty Kishen Row *in pursuance* of and *accord[illegible] to the said wicked conspiracy* agreement and combinat[illegible] afterwards to wit on the day and year aforesaid at Madra[illegible]resaid *did falsely make forge and counterfeit and cause a[illegible]rocure to be falsely made f[illegible] ged and counterfeited and [illegible]lly did aid and ass[illegible] in the false making forging an[illegible]terfeiting a [illegible]tain Bond of the said Nabob Wallajah* [illegible] the p[illegible]ent of [illegible] of Seventy two thousand and five hundred Star [illegible] him the said Gooroovapah Chitty by reason [illegible] which said conspiracy combination and [illegible] Agreement so as aforesaid had and made betwixt them the said Gooroovapah Chitty and Napaty Kishen Row the said William Douglas Brodie, Alexander Brodie, Robert St[illegible]ry and James Dott and the said other persons [illegible]tors as aforesaid of the said Nabobs have suff[illegible] and incurred great risk and hazard to the evil example of all others in the like case offending against the peace of our said Lord the King his crown and dignity And the Jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do further presen[illegible] that the said Gooroovapah Chit[illegible] & Napaty Kishen [illegible]w wilfully & unjustly devising [illegible]ding to [illegible] & defraud the said Wm. Douglas Brodie, [illegible] Brodie, Robert Storey and James Dott, on the 21ts day of July in the forty-sixth year of *the Reign of our Lord the King*, a certain false forged and counterfeited Bond of the said Nabob Wallajah falsely forged (they the said Gooroovapah Chitty and Napaty Kishen Row then to wit on the said 21st day of July in the forty sixth year of the Reign aforesaid well knowing that false forged and counterfeited Bond to be falsely forged and counterfeited) unlawfully, knowingly, subtilly and deceitfully as a true Bond of the said Nabob Wallajah did pronounce, utter and publish, with intent to defraud the said Wm. Douglas Brodie, Alexander Brodie, Robert Storey and James Dott, true and lawful Creditors of the Nabobs of the Carnatic to the great damage and oppression of the said Wm. Douglas Brodie, Alexander Brodie, Robert Storey and James Dott, and to the evil example of all others in the like case offending, and against the peace of Our Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity.

The July retired about ten minutes, and brought in a verdict of GUILTY, when the Honorable the Chief Justice pronounced the judgement of the Court—" That the Defendant be imprisoned in the common Goal of Madras, for the period of six Months, and that he be placed in the Pillory once in the course of that time.

Counsel for the prosecution, H. Gahagan, Esq.—for the Defendant, H. Compton, Esq.

FASHIONABLES.

MRS. MUNT'S PARTY.—On Thursday evening, this accomplished and elegant female gave a most splendid Ball and Supper to her friends at her Gardens on Choultry plain. To those acquainted with the taste and magnificence which ever characterise the entertainments given by this Lady, it were only necessary to state that every thing was conducted in her usual stile.—The dance was led off by Lady Barlow and Major Munt, and continued until near one o'clock—when the Company were refreshed with a most excellent supper. Ice and Champaign were among the delicacies of the Table, and it was at a very late hour yesterday morning that the Company took a reluctant leave of this enchanting and hospitable entertainment.

James Courtney, late of His Majesty's Royal Regiment, and who was executed on Thursday the 19th instant, for the murder of his comrade, was the cause of the death of a Native, who happened to be standing near the deceased Doyle when he was shot. The first pay day after the murder was committed, the non-Commissioned Officers Drummers and Privates of the detachment, to which Courtney belonged, of their own occord, subscribed the sum of fifty Star Pagodas, and presented the money to the Magistrate of Masulipatam, with a request that he would cause it to be paid to the widow of the unfortunate Native which has accordingly been done.

Shipping Arrivals & Departures since our last.

July 25, Cutter Admiral Drury, Captain Gabrin, from Trincomalle, left 23d July.—27th, Ship Anna, Captain T. Scott, from Covelong left 26th July.—30th, Ship Harmody, Captain Williams, from Bombay 15th July.

DEPARTURES.—28th July, Ship Anna, Captain Scott, for Ben[illegible]a,—29th Brig Fortune, Captain J. H. Ta[illegible]ey, for Columbo,—29th Cutter Swallow, Captain Blankenberg, for Southward and Columbo.

MADRAS.

BIRT[illegible].—The Lady of the late Lieut. M. Smith, of a Son.

A[illegible] Chicacole, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant Wright, of a Daughter.

[illegible]ATHS.—On Tuesday last, at the Mount, the Rev. A. E. Atwood, Military Chaplain, on this Establish[illegible]nt.

At Tanjore, on the 18th instant, the Rev. W. Christopher Henry Horst, Missionary.

At Vizagapatam, in the prime of life, the Rev. Augustus Des Granges, English Missionary, beloved and regretted by all who knew him, European and Natives.—He manifested great devotedness to GOD—intense application—and unwearied perseverance in the discharge of his sacred functions.—Among other labours, the benefits of which, we trust, will by no means cease with his valuable life—He was particularly engaged with the assistance of a learned Bramin Convert in translating the New Testament into Telinga—a work for which he was well qualified by a critical knowledge of the Greek, and a considerable acquaintance with the Telinga languages, no less than by a heartfelt experience of the power of the Gospel of Christ unto Salvation.—He has left a Widow and two Children to lament his loss.

At Hyderabad, on the 30th ult. Major William Hemmings, of the Honorable Company's Service on the Bengal Establishment, and Commanding the Escort at at that Resideney—very sincerely and deservedly regretted.

On Saturday, the 28th Instant, a much beloved Infant Daughter of Mr. William Grant, of a distemper arising from the Measels which she patiently endured for the space of twenty-seven days.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At the Presidency on Monday last, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, the Hon. H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. Member of the Supreme Council, to Miss Wilkinson.

Yesterday, Mr. John Morris, to Miss Fitzroy.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, by the Reverend Dr Ward, Mr. Dawson Tate, to Miss Mary Sawyer, daughter of the late Mr. John Sawyer.

DEATHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 1st curt. Captain Andrew Wallace, of the 53d Regiment of Foot.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.—At Columbo, on the 9th July, by the Honorable and Rev. Mr. Twisleton, Lieutenant H. A. F. Harvey, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Margaritha A. Giesler, Eldest Daughter of Albert Henry Giesler, Esq. Assistant Advocate Fiscal.

DEATH.—At Columbo, on the 20th June, the Most Rev. Padre Gabriel Pacheco, of the Congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Nerie and Missionary on Ceylon, aged 61 years. His death is much lamented by his fellow Missionaries and by all the Roman Catholics in general for he had been their Pastor on this Island upwards of 33 years and behaved always to the highest satisfaction of his superior and of every one who knew him.

His remains were intered the next day in the Catholic Church of St. Lucia with all the funera[illegible] ceremonies Customary on such Occasions and he was [illegible]companied to his grave by an i[illegible]mense concourse of p[illegible]ple.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—At Dow[illegible]ill Cou[illegible]y Lon[illegible]erry Ireland, in the fifteent[illegible] her a[illegible] Letitia L[illegible]e, Eldest Daugh[illegible] Rev [illegible] Bruce Ba[illegible]

A[illegible]pham Comm[illegible] Hon. Hen[illegible] Cavendish, wor[illegible] million two hun[illegible] thousand p[illegible]ds; seven hun[illegible] thousand of whic[illegible] bequea[illegible] to Lord Geor[illegible] Cavendish, two hun[illegible] thousan[illegible] Earl of Bes[illegible]ugh, and the remai[illegible] le[illegible] other branch [illegible] the Devonshire famil[illegible]

ARRIVALS.—Colonel Close—Major P. V. Agnew—Captain Walker, 3d Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Low, Dept. Qr Mr. General—Assistant-Surgeon Anderson—Ensign Tucker, 1st Bat. 9th Regt.—Ensign Cuxton, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.—Ensign Campbell, 2d Bat. 5th Regt.—Cornet Bannerman, 6th N. Cavalry—Mr. Gibbons—Mr. T. Kelly—Mr. T. W. Gelling, Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—Captain Charlesworth, 24th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. and Adjutant Nixon, Do.—Mr. C. F. Ebert, Mariner.

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1810.

By the arrival of the Diomede, from Rodriguez, we learn that the fleet which sailed from Madras on the 8th May last under convoy of the Doris, Diomede and Ceylon arrived at that place on the 20th June, all well with the exception of Capt. Campbell of the Bombay Merchant, who died a few days after he left Madras. The Sarah Christiana and William Pitt parted company with the fleet on the 2d June in Lat. 4. 20 S.

Lieut. Colonel Keating had been absent on a cruize with Captain Rowley, on board the Raisonable since the 17th May, and was expected back on the 24th June.

The force which had been stationed at Rodriguez were delighted at the thoughts of quitting a place where fresh meat was so scarce, that they could only indulge themselves with a feast of it on such high days and Holidays as his Majesty's birth day.

The Diomede had a remarkable quick passage from Rodriguez being only 14 days. She left that Island on the 21st June and arrived off this harbour on the 4th instant; but owing to the violence and tempestuousness of the weather, she was unable to enter and continued beating off for eight days.

The Honorable Company's cruiser Psyche which arrived from Bussora the other day, brings no public news.

The Lushington & Alexander bring account of the safe arrival of the following Indian ships in England, viz.

The Porcher, Warren Hastings, General Wellesley, and Fort William from Bengal, and the Ganges from Madras. We are sorry to learn that the Bengal from Calcutta, had been stranded in the Channel, but it was hoped the principal part of the cargo would be saved.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

JULY 15, 1810.

A person of the name of Gale Jones had been committed to Newgate by the Speaker's warrant, for a breach of the privileges of the house in publishing some libellous observations on two of its members. The legality of this commitment had been subsequently discussed and decided upon by the house on a question brought forward by Sir F. Burdett.

Sir Francis not being satisfied with the justice of that decision, afterwards, on the 24th March, published in Cobbett's Register a letter addressed to his constituents, in which he insists in strong terms on the illegality of such commitments by the Speaker's warrant. This letter is followed by a report of the arguments used by Sir F. in the House of Commons.

On the 27th March Mr. Lethbridge, had pursuant to a notice which he has given, called the attention of the house to the contents of this publication and after stating some of the obnoxious passages, moved the following resolutions.

1st.—That the letter signed Francis Burdett and [illegible]e further argument, which was published i[illegible] the paper, called Cobbett's Weekly Regist[illegible] on the 24th instant, is a libellous and sca[illegible] paper, reflecting on the just rights and [illegible]ges of this house.

2[illegible] That Sir F. Burdett, who suffered the abo[illegible]ticles to be printed with his name, and by h[illegible] has been guilty of a violation of t[illegible]ileges of this house.

[illegible]ebate on this motion was adjourned t[illegible] 28th and on that day further adjourned til[illegible] 4th April notwithstanding the oppositio[illegible] on the part of the Chancel[illegible] Exchequer and the Attorney General. On this last day a long and able discussio[illegible] place. The debate continued till 7 o'[illegible] when Mr. Lethbridge's resolutions, w[illegible]ried. Lord Folkstone had moved the ord[illegible] the day which was negatived by a majority of 191 the numbers being 271 to 80 and Mr. L's resolutions then passed without a division. Sir Robert Salisbury afterwards moved that Sir Francis be committed to the Tower. Mr. Sheridan moved that the house do adjourn which motion was negatived by 190 to 152 and the motion for committing to the tower was carried of course.

We hope on some future occasion to give an account of this interesting debate—as well as an account of the discussions respecting the Walcheren Expedition.

Mr. Yorke has been turned out for the County of Cambridge and Lord Francis Osborne elected in his room.

Sir George Ousley has been presented on his appointment as Ambassador to the Court of Persia.

Mr. J. Morier is to be Secretary to the Embassy.

Guadalou[illegible] capitulated on the 6th Feb.

The islands of St. Eustatia and St. Martin surrendered to his Majesty's arm[illegible] on the 16th February.

A tremendous storm took place between the 6th and 8th of March on the coasts of Spain and Portugal. Four Spanish sail of the line, one Portugnese do. several transports and about 36 sail of Merchantmen among which were several British were driven on shore and either lost or damaged.

A severe battle was fought on the 20th February in Catalonia on the plains of Vich between the French under Augereau and the Spaniards under General O'Donnell; the latter consisted of 12,000 troops of the line with 1200 cavalry and several thousand armed peasants. The Spaniards fought well but were defeated.

A French frigate called the Necessite, pierced for 40 guns and mounting 28 laden with naval stores for the isle of France has been captured by the Horatio.

The debate on the Walcheren expedition closed on the 30th March. Several divisions took place, all of which were in favor of ministers. The last resolution moved by General Crawford declaratory of the approbation of the house of the retention of Walcheren was carried by a majority of 18—the numbers being Ayes—253—Noes—232.

Bonaparte and his new spouse entered Paris on the 2d of April.

It was rumored that the Archduke Charles was to be King of Holland—and Louis the 18th King of Poland.

A monument to the memory of Louis 16th is said to be erecting at Paris.

The Upton and Castlerergh spoke a vessel at sea which reported the death of Lord Collingwood.

The General Stewart, Union, Warren Hastings, Providence, and Boyne, country Ships, and Louisa whaler, from Madras, are arrived off the Isle of Wight.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

SUNDAY.

This forenoon the mob assembled in much greater numbers than ever. Less of the military were in view from Sir Franci's house, though more in the neighbourhood—about 100 ho[illegible]uards and some of the 15th. At eleven o'clock, the S[illegible] at Arms came to Sir Franci's house, but was a[illegible]ed admittance, the chain of the door being kept on. [illegible] said he should report to the Speaker, and wait further instructions.

It being understood that Sir Francis would not obey the Speaker's Warrant, and all expectation of seeing him pass through the city to the Tower, being at an end, in consequence of a farther report that the Lord Mayor had written to the Secretary of State for the Home Department that he would not suffer its peace to be endangered by the admission of the military into it, public curiosity became exclusively directed to the Baronet's house in Piccadilly, and at an early hour Cheapside, Fleet street, and the Strand, were filled with people crowding from the City to visit that attractive spot, and view the houses upon which the populace had wreaked their vengence. At about half past twelve, the Sheriff of Middlesex, Atkins and Wood, in consequence of the letter of Sir Francis, appeared at the front of the Baronet's house, attended by the *posse comitatus*. On taking their places, they addressed the Officer commanding the Horse Guards on duty in the street, informed him of the purpose of their coming, and directing him to withdraw the military from before the house. The Officer then immediately directed the troops under his command to divide, and take a position about one hundred yards on either side of the house, which they did, forming a party of about 100 each. The *posse comitatus* then formed the guard in the front of the house, and took possession of the steps leading to the hall door. Mr. Wright, one of the Messengers belonging to the House of Commons, had placed himself next the door; but he was soon recognized by the crowd, and had to make his retreat. Mr. Kennedy, another Messenger, paraded the street, keeping an anxious eye on his colleague, in expecta-

tion of seeing him enter the house, but finding that impracticable, he took his departure. At this time there were about 2000 persons collected, and, in general, of decent appearance; they were perfectly silent, and seemed to be drawn merely by curiosity to the spot. At two o'clock there was quite a different scene; an immense motley crowd had collected; some with purple ribbons in their hats, others with purple flags hoisted on the ends of their stick; every carriage that passed was obliged to do homage, the servants being compelled to take off their hats, cheer, and cry out, "Burdett for ever!" About one o'clock, Mr. Read, the Magistrate, arrived and read the Riot Act again in front of Sir Francis's house.

At five o'clock, the Horse Guards dispersed the crowd; the people then took the leading streets to Piccadilly, Dover and Arlington-streets, &c. but were soon dislodged from them, and, we are happy to say, without any mischief having been done. No persons were permitted to pass through Piccadilly towards Hyde Park after that hour. A heavy shower soon after came on, and completed the dispersion of the people. The belles and beaux from the city, made a miserable appearance on their return home along the Strand, all dripping wet. They were preceded by a large party, composed chiefly of boys, shouting and huzzaing. The inhabitants, as they passed, ran into the streets, presuming that Sir Francis was on his way to the Tower, but it appeared to be only a stratagem to try the pulse of the people, and collect a crowd.

About half past five, a private of the 15th Regiment was dispatched with a letter, supposed to be for the purpose of calling out the remainder of the troop at Kensington Barracks. As the day advanced, the spirit of opposition to the military appeared to increase, and regulations were adopted to prevent a riot at night. Seventeen pieces of artillery were brought out in St. Jame's Park near the Barracks. The troops quartered in different parts of London were ordered on duty, and the volunteers beat to arms, in the parishes contiguous to the scene of uproar. At six o'clock more soldiers were called in, and the avenues were closely guarded. The Life Guards soon after charged up Piccadilly detached parties on the foot-path, and the population up the streets, and beyond the turnpike. The gates at Hyde Park and the Green Park have been shut by order of the Ranger, and the populace, cut off from those retreats, were forced to proceed to Portico, and up Park lane, in order to enter the town. The appearance of the fugitives, the sound of drums beating to arms, and the approach of the fresh troops with drawn sabres, presented an awful scene. Several were wounded in their attempt to escape from the Guards. Three men were wounded getting over the iron rails. The front of Sir Francis Burdett's house, and the whole of Piccadilly, where the Guards were stationed, was then completely cleared.

At nine o'clock, four pieces of artillery were brought into St. James's Berkely, and Grosvenor Squares, and the horses were in motion in the streets.

At the end of Arlington-street were stationed, a company of foot guards and a troop of dragoons. Four soldiers of the Foot Guards were placed as sentinels, with an equal number of Sheriff's Officers, in the front of Sir Francis's house.

About 10 o'clock the mob, who were driven from the West end of Piccadilly, rallied at the opposite end and seemed to have some signal plan in contemplation. They forced the inhabitants from the East end of Coventry-street to St. James's church, whom they had previously obliged to illuminate, to put our their lights. They broke every lamp on both sides of the way.

At one o'clock this morning a mob paraded Swallow-street, broke the lamps, and proceeded to Wardour-street. The inhabitants, with a view to conciliate them immediately proceeded to light up; but the mob cried out "Put out your lights," and broke the lamps as they passed on. They went down the Haymarket, and proceed into Leicester-square, breaking the lamps.

At the bottom of Piccadilly, about ten o'clock, the mob availed themselves of an advantage which offerred, and by manœuvre checked the advancing enemy. A three story ladder, placed in front of a house under repair, was soon lowered, and being placed across the street breast-high, proved a barrier. The horse were compelled to halt, and being unable to advance, the mob faced about, and pelted them with mud and stones, until the arrival of the Foot Guards. They were then obliged to file off, and before they could make good their retreat, were intercepted by a strong party of the Police Officers, who advanced on their flank from Tichborne-street and Windmill-street.

Sir Francis Burdett was visited this day by his colleague, Lord Cochrane, and by a number of other persons of distinction.

Three Cabinet Councils were held to day at the Foreign Officer; the first at twelve the second at half past three, which continued until six, and the third at ten o'clock.

Lord Moira attended at the Tower till one o'clock this morning to receive his prisoner, at which time orders were sent to the Whitechapel, Customhouse, and other Volunteer Corps, to dismiss half their numbers, with directions, however, for their reassemblement in the course of the morning.

The 2d battalion of the Queen's Volunteers were called out on Saturday night, and were posted at the Queen's Palace. They were in fact, entirely within the gates, which were locked upon them, so that none of them could go out. Lord Buckinghamshire remained during the night with them, and when he dismissed them yesterday morning, he addressed them in a long and energetic speech. This corps was under orders last night to take the same station, for the protection of her Majesty's Palace.

The following notice was published by the Sheriffs, on calling out the *posse comitatus*, and distributed through the town.

NOTICE.—"Desirous, of preserving the peace, by means of the Civil Power, without the aid of the Military, all persons are hereby ordered not to assemble in numbers, or in any respect to interrupt the passage of his Majesty's subjects, or otherwise disturb the public tranquillity, on pain of being apprehended, and dealt with according to law.

Sunday, April 8, 1810.

MATHEW WOOD, } Sheriff."
JOHN ATKINS, }

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1810.

Major General Macdonald is to be President of the General Court Martial, ordered to assemble at Benares, on the 15th instant, for the Trial of Lieutenant Colonel James Macgregor.

Lieutenant Colonel Fergusson, commands at Allahabad, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Macgregor.

The Purser of the Fairlie leaves town this morning, to join his Ship at Saugor. The Fairlie is expected to get to Sea in the course of the ensuing Springs. She proceeds direct for England.

The Georgiana Packet, Captain Leigh, is expected to be dispatched for Europe, about the latter end of next month.

The freighted ships Cornwall and Bheemoolah, are now preparing for dispatch for England. Packets for the reception of Letters, to be transmitted by those Ships to England, will be immediately opened at the General Post Office.

On Saturday last accounts were received in Town from Kedgeree, of the loss of the ship Sir Edward Pellew, Captain Stevens, bound out from this river, on a voyage to China. The following is a correct statement of the particulars of this loss:

At noon on the 4th July, the Sir Edward Pellew, weighed from Saugor and worked down Channel, with the wind at South East: at low water anchored in a half 4 fathoms—the Reef-buoy bearing S. S. W. distant 3 or four miles. At midnight, the tide answering, weighed, and worked down Channel.—At 1 A. M. on the 5th passed to Windward of the Reef-buoy. At 2 A. M tacked to the N E. wind as above. At 3 again tacked in a half 6 fathoms; Eastern Channel lying out S. by W. and S. S. W. At this time it appeared from the deep sea lead, that the ship was making a S. W course; and at day light, on the same morning (5th July) the ship struck on the Eastern Sea Reef, in a quarter less 4 fathoms. The second time she struck she unshipped her rudder. A spar was rigged out astern, as a substitute for a rudder; and she continued to beat over the Reef, in a quarter less 3 fathoms; and deepened into 7, in the South Channel, where she was anchored. The ship having at this time 9 feet water in her hold, it was necessary to keep all the pumps incessantly at work; and as the situation of the people on board became imminently perilous, the boats were got out, and secured astern, with a long scope of rope.

In this state of things it was determined to proceed, if possible, to the Northward, to save the lives of the persons on board. With that intention, the fore top-sail, the fore sail, jib, and fore top-mast-stay-sail, were set, and the cable cut; on which the ship deepened into 9 fathoms; still in the South Channel. The water at this time, had increased to 15 feet 4 inches, and the ship so much water-logged, that she would not fall off more than S. W. and S. W. by S. Wind South East. Shoaling on the Long Sand, the anchor was again let go, and a whole cable veered out, when the ship brought up in 6 fathoms.

Finding every exertion unavailing, and all hope of saving the ship being now at an end, it was unnecessarily endangering the lives of the people to remain longer with the ship. At 10 A. M. of the 5th July, Mr. Bason the Pilot, with Mrs. Stevens, and seven of the Ship's crew, went on board the Cutter; and after much exertion and difficuly arrived off Bercool, on the evening of the same day; and anchored off the creek. Next morning, the Cable unfortunately parted, and the boat drove on shore, where she immediately bilged; and the persons on board, were obliged to quit the boat and come on shore, as the sea beat over them with violence. The Rajah of Beercool supplied the sufferers with such conveyance as he could command; and the party set out for Contai, where, on their arrival on the following day, they were received with the utmost kindness and attention by the Resident. On the 7th, they reached Kedgeree, and from thence safely embarked on board the Jessy pilot schooner.

Captain Stevens, his officers and men, except those who had gone with Mr. Bason in the cutter, remained by the ship, till about half past 12 o'clock on the 5th. At that time the after part of the stern, rudder and stern-post were gone; the sea was running high, and there were 15 feet water in the hold, and the ship sunk so much, that was coming in, both fore and aft on the upper deck. Such was the state of the ship, when Captain Stevens quitted her in the long boat, taking with him as many of the people as the boat could carry, and all the hands were thus brought off from the wreck, except 15.—the long boat made for Kedgeree, and having arrived there, Captain Stevens went on board the Philip Dundas pilot schooner, and returned to the wreck, in the hope of saving the people who had been teft behind, and a part of the cargo. On the 7th, the schooner came near the wreck, and Captain Stevens went on board her boat, and picked up one of [illegible] men that had remained by the wreck—[illegible] others had left it upon the evening of the 5th [illegible] upon a raft which they had prepared. This m[illegible], who was taken from the wreck, stated that [illegible] ship had filled entirely, early in the [illegible] of the 5th, and overset upon her broadside. At 5 o'clock on the same evening, all her mas[ts went] over, except the foremast, which remai[ne]d on the 7th, but at that time the ship had se[ttl]ed so much in the sand, that the wa[ter was withi]n six feet of the fore-top, so that it was imp[ossi]ble to save any part of the cargo.

No account has been yet received o[f the] men who quitted the wreck on the evenin[g of] the 5th. From the blowing weather that [has] since prevailed, it is to be feared that they [ha]ve perished.

Extract of a letter from Madras, dated June 14th, 1810.

"On Tuesday last, a circumstance occurred here, that has very much engaged the public attention. Roza Reddy Row, the man that was last year found guilty of Forgery, upon two Indictments destroyed himself by poison. It appears, that besides the two forgeries alluded to, he had been guilty of numerous other frauds, in support of false claims upon the Nabob of the Carnatic; & as these came to light, to avoid the consequences, he underwent a voluntary death. As soon as the fact was known, it was communicated to the Coroner, who immediately sent a Peon to the house, with orders that the body should not be taken out, until an Inquest had sat upon it; but the body had been burnt, before the Peon arrived. We understand however that the Coroner has taken the depositions of the family, and servants of the deceased, which leave not the least doubt, that he poisoned himself.

NAUTICAL INFORMATION.

The Brig Hibernia, on a late voyage to the South Sea, struck on a dangerous reef, about 46 miles distant from the main land of Tackanova, on the North East side. Tackanova, lies about 3 or 4 degrees N. W. of the Friendly Islands. The annexed Extract from the Hibernia's Log-book, gives the particulars of the accident, with the position and bearings of the reef on which she struck:—

"November the 10th, 1809, in latitude of 16° 45' S. and longitude 178° 33' W. we saw an Island, and at p. m. passed it; at sun-set another Island was discovered from the mast-head, bearing W. N. W. 8 on 9 leagues; at 7 p. m. cast the schooner off, and sent her a-head to carry a light, and in case of seeing any danger to fire a gun; at 8 we clewed up all our sails, and was then going at 2 knots, the schooner, a-head at ½ a mile; at 10 we struck on a reef, hauled our wind to the N. and made sail, at the same time the schooner made the signal for danger, sounded 3 fathoms of water; wore round to the S. E. and deepened our water: in 5 minutes after had no soundings, hauled up E. S. E. 10 minutes after sounded in 3 fathoms, wore round to the W. in the act of which she stuck fast; finding it the tide of ebb. clewed all the sails up and hailed the schooner to come to anchor; finding the vessel struck very hard, and doubting she would not be able to hold out until morning, especially when the tide of flood made, it was thought most advisable to get the boats out, and send the passengers and what provisions could be got at, on board the schooner, which was done; one of the whale boats swamped along side, but no lives lost, employed all night in getting stores on board the schooner, and heaving ballast overboard; at 4 a. m the schooner parted her cable and made sail to beat to windward, when both boats were along-side of her at the same time, the tide of flood began to make, and the vessel began to strike hard, but had not made any water all night; at day-light the false keel and part of the sheathing floated along-side, and she began to break up fast; and a. m. the rudder unshipped, and 5 feet water in the hold; at half past six made all sail to press her off the reef, and at 7 she began to go off; at this time the water was over the ballast, and the casks floated in the hold; guns were fired for signals for the schooner and boats to come to us, the sails were lowered down, and an anchor let go to keep her on the reef, for fear of her sinking when in deep water; at 8 a. m. being nearly the top of high water, the fluke of the anchor gave way, and she drifted broadside to the sea, and went over the reef; both pumps were set a going; the schooner kept close to us, and we steered by our sails for a small island bearing W. N. W. three or four leagues, with an intention to run her on shore: At 9 a. m. we gained on her four inches; the rudder, which fortunately, a few turns of the end of the main brace, was taken through the head off, was floating a stern, and by 10 a. m. shipped; there was now a glimmering hope of still saving the vessel, and the course was altered from the island to the S. W. through a passage in the rock, and in two days after anchored under lee of a small island close to the main land of Tackanova, commonly called Sandal-wood Island: sent the schooner to look for a passage to the W. but could find none. The crew by this time were much fatigued at the pumps. It was resolved to run her over the reef, and sent the boat to sound at high water, found 2¼ fathoms in one place, but narrow, which we crossed and got out to sea again; here the leak increased on us, and we were glad to get inside again. We ran betwixt the reef and the main for upwards of 80 miles through many dangers, and at last anchored off Brown's Island, Mud-water Bay, the 19th of November, where the vessel was hove down, and in fi[ve] weeks completed her repairs, all to that of c[o]ppering."

CEY[L]ON GOV[ERNMEN]T GAZETTE.

[WED]NESDA[Y, JUL]Y 11, 1810.

POIN[T] DE GALLE.—[Arriv]ed, July 1[illegible] Ship Maria, [Ca]ptain John Pringle, from [Bo]mbay, bound [to] Penang—[le]ft Bombay in [Co]mpany with [illegible] Arab Sh[ip b]ound for this [po]rt, and three C[o]mpany's Cruisers for Madras viz. the Aurora, Ari[el] and Natulis, and pa[rt]ed with [illegible] 3d In[st]ant.

English Extracts.

THE NEWS,—FEBRUARY 4, 1810.

Ministers extend their aversion to *efficient inquiry*, to other objects besides the late expedition. On the revival of the Committee of Finance, after the dismissal of the late administration, they succeeded so far as completely to paralize the exertions of that Committee, by introducing several new Members into it, who, disagreeing on certain points with the old ones, put a virtual stop to the proceedings. The same game has been attempted to be played off this session, but we are happy, it has completely failed. Mr. Perceval being left *three times* in a minority on Wednesday night, in his attempts to introduce Members into that Committee, whom the House deemed not so favourable to economical inquiry as those proposed by Mr. Bankes. The Members now stand as under:—

Mr. Bankes	Mr. Sumner
Mr. Henry Thornton	Mr. Milnes
Mr. Biddulph	Mr. C. Ellis
Mr. Sturges Bourne	Mr. Peele
Mr. Brogden	Mr. Giddy
Mr. N. Calvert	Mr. Babington
Mr. Cavendish	Sir John Newport, Bart.
Mr. H. Christian Combe	Sir G. Warrender, Bart.
Mr. T. Baring	

After the gallery was cleared, on Friday night it was observed that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Mulgrave were sitting under the gallery. No notice was taken of them by Mr. Yorke. But several Members demanded, that the order, if enforced at all, should be literally enforced, and they called out—"Strangers must withdraw." After several repetitions of this call, the Royal Duke, and the First Lord of the Admiralty, withdrew.

A meeting of English Roman Catholics took place on Thursday, at the St. Alban's Tavern, Lord Stourton in the chair. Seven Resolutions were unanimously adopted, in substance importing, that the Roman Catholics of England are subject to penal and disabling statutes; that at this crisis unanimity among all classes of his Majesty's subjects is most essential for the preservation of the empire; and that nothing can produce that unanimity, but an equal participation of rights, &c; that a petition for the repeal of these statutes be presented to Parliament; that Earl Grey be requested to present it to the House of Lords, and Mr. Windham to the House of Commons; that the English Roman Catholics, in this petition, are actuated not more by a sense of the hardships and disabilities under which they labour, than by a desire to secure, on the most solid foundation, the peace and harmony of the British empire.

Tuesday, at twelve o'clock, a deputation of the Catholics of England waited upon Earl Grey and the Right Hon. William Windham, and delivered into their hands their Petitions to both Houses of Parliament.

FEBRUARY 11.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated December 20:—The Expedition preparing for Guadaloupe is expected to find much [illegible] difficulty than the late one against M[artinique]. Ernouf, it is supposed, will retire [illegible] troops to a fort prepared at Ma[illegible], in the interior: and there protract his defence as long as possible. A Planter from Guadaloupe told me, he thought he could hold out six months. The fate of Villaret, and the situation of the Martinique Planters, who are not allowed to dispose of their produce in Great Britain, are no encouragements either to Ernouf, or to the inhabitants, to give up easily."

While the Scipion man of war [illegible] at anchor lately in Quiberon Bay, part of the crew broached a pipe of wine belonging to the Admiral, and drank off the better half before it was discovered, by which near 300 got intoxicated. For this offence 40 of the ringleaders were tried by Court-Martial, and sentenced to receive 25 lashes each, which was given them on board their own ship, last week, in Cawsand Bay.

A letter from Plymouth says, "The scandalous practice of buying up the gold coin, and sending it out of the kingdom, is here carried to an alarming extent. The itinerant Jews purchase all they can get at, for which they give from 6d to 1s in the pound premium, and sell them out again at an advance of 2s. to 3s. on each guinea, for the purpose of being exported out of the kingdom.

FEBRUARY 18.

A change in the Ministry, we believe, has been in a certain degree arranged for some time. The present, will abide the present investigation, and then they will probably *resign*. The Grenvilles and the Greys will, it is said, form the leading men of the new Administration. From their conduct, in some very recent instances, we confess, we retain very faint hopes of much good resulting to the people from the change. But there is one comfort, we cannot be worse off than we now are. We shall, at least, exchange ignorance and imbecility, for knowledge and decision. Political honesty, we believe, has little to do with either party.

A respectable Evening Paper says, that Mr Corfield's bill against Colonel Wardle for law charges, amounting to 479l. was taxed by the Master, when he struck off 465l. 17s. 6d. leaving the sum of 13l. 2s. 6d. as being the whole sum due. This was done in consequence of the principal charges being made in a lump,

and not particularized. Mr Corfield applied, by affidavit, to the Court, praying that the Master might review his taxation, which was granted.

February 25.

An O. P. *row* has taken place at the Opera House, the noise of which, yesterday se'nnight almost equalled the loudest scenes at Covent Garden. Several orators appeared in different parts of the house; one in particular, *(a wag)* from the orchestra, proposed, "that before they proceeded in the inquiry into the guilt of the Managers and their minions, with their train of deputies, deputies-deputies, &c. (for no doubt, in this golden age of sinecure, they had [illegible]eir full establishment of uselessness,) they [illegible]ould take the precautions proper to secure [illegible]e publicity and purity of justice; that to be unembarrassed by any garbled reports of their proceedings, or pinned down to their own words, they should adopt the example of greater and graver men; drive out those troublesome impertinents who then were looking [illegible] upon them, and order *the gallery to be cleared,* [illegible] *stra[illegible]gers to withdraw.*"—The row is occasione[illegible] [illegible]y the want of [illegible] singers to fill up the serious parts of the Italian Opera.

One of the Directors of the East India Company lately had the misfortune to have a Bank note for 500l. taken out of an official drawer. A Gentleman to whom he related the circumstance the following day had actually dreamt the preceding night of the occurrence.

EXPEDITION TO THE SCHELDT.

Return, shewing the effective strength of the Army which embarked for service in the Scheldt, in the month of July, 1809; the casualties which occurred; the number of Officers and men who returned to England: and the number reported sick according to the latest returns (with the exception of the 59th regiment, from which corps a proper return has not yet been received.)

Adjutant General's Office, Feb. 1, 1810.

	Officers.	Serjeants, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Rank and File.
Embarked for Service......	1,738	37,431

	Officers.	Rank and File.		
Killed...............	7	99		
Died. on Service.....	40	2,041		
Died. since sent home	20	1,859	67	4,108
Deserted.............		84		
Discharged...........		25		
Total Officers and Men who returned, who are now borne on the strength of their respective corps...........			1,071	33,373
Of which number are reported Sick.....			217	11,296

(Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adjutant-Gen.

By a return made to the House of the number of Officers and Men dead or reported as sick, si[illegible] their return from Walcheren, it appears th[illegible] [illegible]e lost, of

	Officers.	Rank and File.
Killed or die[illegible]...	47	4,108
Reported sick...	217	11,29[illegible]
	2[illegible]	1[illegible]4

[illegible] that nearly one half of the whole effec[illegible]ngth of the Expedition has been lost [illegible]

COURT MARTIAL on the Hon. Capt. LAKE.

On Monday and Tuesday a Court Martial was held at Portsmou[illegible], on the Hon. Capt. Warwick Lake, of H[illegible] Majesty's Ship Ulysses, for [illegible] when [illegible]ommander of His Majesty's Ship Rec[illegible] on the 13th of December 1807, at six o'clock in the afternoon, caused a seaman, of the name of Robert Jeffery, to be put on shore on the desert island of Sombrero, in the West Indies.

It appeared, that in the month of November 1807, Jeffery went into the gunner's cabin, and took out a bottle with some rum in it; that on the day he was sent on shore, he broached a cask of spruce beer, which had been brewed for the ship's company; and that his general character was that of a *skulker.* The Recruit being off the Isle of Sombrero, Capt. Lake asked the Master what island it was, and if there were not some thieves on board? To which the Master answered, "Yes, there are two." Capt. Lake then desired him to send Jeffery up to him; the man soon came up, and Capt. Lake said, he would not keep such a man in the ship. He then ordered Lieut Mould to land the man, and return immediately to the ship. So soon as Admiral Cochrane heard of the circumstance, he reprimanded Capt. Lake, an[illegible] [illegible]t him to take the man off the island Som[illegible] of the Officers of the Recruit landed, and explored the island, but they found nothing on it; it was a barren spot, covered in the middle with a kind of rough grass-weed. There was no house or inhabitant on it. It appeared, however, by the American newspapers, afterwards received, that the man had been taken off the island by an American ship, and landed in America. Capt. Lake, in his defence, admitted that he put the man on shore, but denied that he ever intended to put his life in jeopardy, as he thought the island was inhabited; that in landing him he thought he would be more sensible of his want of conduct, and would reform in future. The Court agreed that the charge had been proved, and did sentence Capt. Lake to be—*Dismissed from His Majesty's Service.*

MILITARY COSTUME.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse-Guards, feb. 19, 1810.—The King having been pleased to approve that the respective ranks of the Officers of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot Guards, Regular Infantry, and Militia, shall be distinguished by the Epaulettes or Wings to be worn by each as hereafter specified, the Commander in Chief in consequence directs, that the following Regulations be notified to the Army, and be observed in future, viz.

FIELD OFFICERS.

1. All Field Officers (those belonging to Rifle Corps excepted), whether by Brevet or otherwise, are to wear two Epaulettes.

2. The Epaulettes of a Colonel to have a Crown and Star on the Strap, a Lieutenant-Colonel's a Crown, and a Major's a Star.

3. Field Officers of Fusileer and Light Infantry Corps, as likewise the Captains of Flank Companies, who have the Brevet Rank of Field Officer, are to wear Wings in addition to their Epaulettes.—The Epaulettes of the Grenadiers to have a Grenade on the Strap, and those of the Light Infantry a Bugle Horn, below the Device pointed out in the preceding paragaaph, No. 2.

COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

1. Captains and Subaltern Officers are to wear one Epaulette on the Right Shoulder, excepting those belonging to the Flank Companies, and the Captains of the Foot Guards.

2 Captains and Subaltern Officers of Regiments of Fusileers and Light Infantry, as likewise those of the Flank Companies of the Regular Infantry and Militia, and the Lieutenants of the Flank Companies of the Foot Guards, are to wear a Wing on each Shoulder, with a Grenade or Bugle Horn on the Strap, according as they belong to the Grenadiers or Light Infantry.

3. The Lieutenants of the Foot Guards, who rank as Captains in the Army, are to wear the same description of Epaulette or Wing as Captains of the Regular Infantry; and the Ensigns of the Foot Guards, Epaulettes the same as those worn by the Subaltern Officers.

4. The Captains and Subaltern Officers of Highland Corps are to conform to the Regulations laid down for other Regiments of Regular Infantry, and are t[illegible] [illegible]ubstitute for the Epaulette on the left Shou[illegible] (which is to be discontinued) a Strap [illegible]e same as that of the Epaulette, for the purpose of securing the Sash.

5. The Epaulette or Wings worn by Field Officers and Captains, to be of Bullion; those by the Subaltern Officers of Fringe.

REGIMENTAL STAFF-OFFICERS.

1. Adjutants and Quarter-Masters (with the exception of the Adjutants of Militia, who have the Rank of Captain) are to wear Epaulettes of Wings of the same description as those of the Subaltern Officers. The Adjutant, in addition to the Epaulette on the right Shoulder, is to wear on the left a Strap, the same as that of the Epaulette.

2. Pay-Masters, Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons, who compose the Civil Staff of Regiments, are not to wear either Epaulettes or Wings. They are to substitute a Waist Belt instead of the Shoulder Belt at present worn, and are not to wear a Sash.

In all cases, except those particularly pointed out, the straps of the Epaulettes and Wings are to be without any devise. When the Epaulettes or Wings are of Gold, the Device of the Strap is to be White; and when of Silver, the Device to be Yellow.

By the Commander in Chief's Command,
(Signed) HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General to the Forces.

LAW.

COURT OF KING's BENCH,—Feb. 15.

DE CHEMANT *v.* MORTON.

This was an action by which the plaintiff sought to recover fifty guineas, as the price of a complete set of teeth, furnished to the defendant, who keeps an academy.

It appeared that the defendant had long been acquainted with the plaintiff, and had employed him to extract 14 rotten teeth, and afterwards to make him a complete mouthful of teeth, which the plaintiff accordingly did. The sum agreed on was fifty guineas, being less than the plaintiff's ordinary charge. At the time of receiving them, however the defendant wished the plaintiff to accept first of twenty, then of thirty, and at last of forty guineas; but each of these sums the plaintiff positively refused, insisting on the sum bargained for, or that the defendant should not have the teeth; but at length the defendant took them away with him, pledged his word of hon[illegible]r to pay the fifty guineas next day. He d[illegible] not call again on the plaintiff for several w[illegible]ks, when he again offere[illegible] him forty guineas f[illegible] the teeth, stating that he [illegible]uld give no mor[illegible] and that Faleur had offere[illegible] [illegible]m him as [illegible] a set f[illegible] twenty-five g[illegible] The [illegible]ff again re[illegible]sed to accept [illegible]rty [illegible] which the [illegible]fendant left [illegible]ouse, thr[illegible]ng down the [illegible]h on the [illegible] The def[illegible]ant had pai[illegible] into Court; b[illegible]e of th[illegible]aintiff's witn[illegible] proved, that th[illegible]fenda[illegible]d him he ha[illegible]ne so on account [illegible]ome[illegible]h furnishe[illegible] Mrs. Morton, that h[illegible]ig[illegible] under no ob[illegible]tion to th[illegible]ain[illegible]

From the evidence of a witness offered by the defendant, it appeared that he, on the very next day after he got the teeth from the plaintiff, carried them to a person who had formerly been the plaintiff's valet, and employed him to make him a set for the defendant.

Mr Parke immediately gave up the case on the part of the defendant.

Mr Garrow, however, insisted on replying, unless the verdict was for the full sum, which the Jury accordingly gave.

Damages 52l. 10s.

ARCHES COURT, DOCTOR'S COMMONS, Feb. 15.

KEMP *v.* REV. MR. WICKS.

This was a suit promoted by a Mr. Kempe, who is a Dissenter, against the Rev. John Wicks, Rector of a parish in Somersetshire, for refusing to bury a child belonging to two parishioners, on the ground of its having been baptized by a dissenting Minister. This day, the Learned Judge (Sir John Nicholl) gave sentence in the above case; in which he observed he was clearly of opinion that the Rev. Mr. Wicks had acted contrary to law, and admonished him not to be guilty of the like error in future.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED FEB. 12.

"Yesterday a dreadful accident occurred at the Church of St. Nicholas, in this town: about half past ten, and just as Divine Service was beginning at that Church, the key-stone of the tower gave way, and the north and east walls, with the whole of the spire, came down, and with a tremendous crash, broke through the roof, carrying with it the whole peal of six bells, the west gallery, organ, &c. and buried a great number of the congregation in the ruins, 19 of whom have been dug out, dead; five taken to the Infirmary dangerously wounded, one since dead, and many more were taken home much bruised."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Not more, perhaps, than from 15 to twenty grown persons were in the Church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of the Moorfield's Charity School, who are regularly marched in procession from the School to the Church, somewhat earlier than the time of Service, had partly entered,—The boys following last, all escaped; but of the girls, who were either entering the porch, or proceding up the aisle, we lament to state, that a great number were instantly overwhelmed beneath the falling pile.—The whole number of bodies taken out from the ruins is 27. Of these 22 were either dead or died almost immediately after their removal; five were taken to the infirmary, and one of these is since dead. The hideous crash of the steeple, and the piercing shrieks which immediately issued from those who escaped in the church, or were witnesses of the catastrophe in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people to the spot; and we notice, with pleasure, the prompt exertions which were immediately made for rescuing the unfortunate victims, by the immediate removal of the fallen masonry, which were continued with unabated attention, until the whole of the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the menacing appearance of the remaining part of the tower, and the roof of the Church, which every moment threatened a second fall. The scene was, throughout the whole of the forenoon; deeply affecting. The parents of the children in the school, and a number of others, hurrying from place to place, enquiring the fate of their children or relatives, in the utmost agitation, heightened, in many cases, by a long and aweful suspense, and terminating in the extremes of joy or sorrow, as they found the objects of their search in safety or among the sufferers.—Accidents of this kind usually give rise to many hair-breadth and surprising escapes. We have collected the following from authentic information.—The ringers, though apparently exposed to the greatest danger, were all fortunate enough to escape, with the exception of one, who was caught in the ruins, along with a boy of 14 years of age, who was in the Steeple at the same time. They were, however, both immediately extricated by the exertions of the other ringers The man was but slightly wounded, but the boy is since dead. The alarm, it appears, was given to the ringers by the falling of a stone upon the fifth bell, whi[illegible]h prevented its swinging, upon which they im[illegible]ediately ran out. A moment did not elapse bef[illegible]e the bells, beams, and upper floor fell to the [illegible]ttom of the tower, and their escape would ha[illegible] impossible, had not the belfry been up[illegible] [illegible]e ground floor.

THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN.

[illegible] Thursday evening the long-expected [illegible] entitled *The Free Knights, or The Edict* [illegible] produced at this Theatre. [illegible]wing are the performers:—

[illegible]e Palatine........	Mr. Egerton
[illegible]Ravensberg......	Mr. Blanchard
[illegible]nsberg...........	Mr. C. Kemble
[illegible]t Roland.........	Mr. Incledon
[illegible]rmin.............	Mr. Young
[illegible]opher............	Mr. Fawcett
Oliver...................	Mr. Simmons
Agnes....................	Mrs. H. Johnston
Countess Roland......	Mrs. Davenport
Ulrica...................	Mrs. Dickons

Monks, Falconers, Free Knights, Attendants, &c.

The story of this piece is founded on the chivalrous history of the fourteenth century and its chief business, that of rescuing a female victim from the merciless gripe of the mysterious tribunal of the Free Knights, the proceedings of which for a long while spread terror throughout Germany. This benevolent purpose is principally effected by *Young Ravensberg,* the lover of the Lady, and the *Abbot of Corbey* who had given her sanctuary. Her persecutor, the *Prince Palatine,* is foiled, & the piece ends in the dissolution of the tribunal, the union of the fond pair, and the grand ceremony of the installation of the Abbot. There is also an underplot, which is chiefly made a vehicle for singing: the principal personages employed in this, are the inmates of the castle of *Baron Ravensberg.*

Mr Reynolds is understood to be the author of this play, or to speak more correctly, he shares *that honour,* with the composer, the scene painter, and the machinist. The dialogue is in general unexceptionable, never rising to humour, but still free from loyal claptraps and far-fetched puns. The scenery and decorations are particularly grand, and the overture and music, by Mazzinghi, are of a very elevated and scientific character. Mrs. Dickons has one or two very beautiful songs which she executed with her usual taste and feeling, but we are constrained to censure the anachronism of introducing the accompaniment of a piana-forte, in the fourteenth century. The principal weight of the piece rests on Mr. Young in the character of *Bellarmin* the Abbot of Corbey. He is particula[illegible] impressive in the scene wherein he asserts the innocence of *Ag[illegible]s,* which character Mrs. H. Johnston supported with considerable effect.

This Melo-drama may very prop[illegible]ly be classed both in ability and in point of execution with *The Exile.* Both are made the vehicles of pretty music splended scenery, and impressive pagentry. This species of entertainment, where chivalrous lunacy is mingled with moral fact, had its origin in the *Zambras,* or Royal Feasts of Spain, when the Moors were established there. It is not an opera, nor an historical masque, but bears the same resemblance to a pantomime that a Bond-street beau does to a monkey; the lineaments are the same, but the agency varies! We lament the depravity of taste which has made these *non-descripts,* popular, and the more so when we call to mind that the talents of a Kemble, a Siddons, and a Cooke are likely in consequence so long to lie idle. The piece was received with the loudest applause, & promises to have a long run.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Although we have promised to abstain from any remarks on the policy of the Walcheren Expedition, or on the general manner of conducting it, during the pending investigation before the House of Commons, we may be allowed to say something on the seemingly contemptuous manner in which Sir David Dundas, the Commander *in Chief* of his Majesty's Forces, has been treated during the entire progress of this memorable enterprize. Excepting one application made to him by Lord Castlereagh in May last, requiring his opinion on the practicability of an attack on the French ships in the river Scheldt, and on Antwerp, no *official* notice was ever taken of him throughout the whole affair. In the latter end of that month, pursuant to Lord Castlereagh's desire, he delivered in a long, laboured report, on the probability of success in an attack on Antwerp, but no notice was ever taken of it;—he was never asked to explain it—indeed, he was never spoken to about it. It remained in Lord Castlereagh's office, as the Midlesex petition to the King did, in that of the Secretary of States, wholly unattended to, and probably, *unsealed.* He was never once consulted on the appointment of Lord Chatham, or on those, of any of the subordinate Officers.—His opinion was never asked as to the possibility of taking Antwerp by a *coup-de-main*—he was never informed of the nature of the fortifications of that city—nor was any plan of the place ever shewn to [illegible]im. When it was found by Lord Chatham impossible [illegible]tain the *ulterior* of the Expedition, he was never con[illegible]d on the propriety, or on the practicability of the rete[illegible]n of Walcheren,—in fact, had *an old woman* been placed by Ministers at the head of the army, it is scarcely possible that less attention could have been paid to her, than seems, by Sir David's own examination, to have been paid to him. We are far from intending to insinuate that the Country has sustained any loss from this deficiency in attention to the Commander in Chief, but, still, as he was the General selected by the present Ministers, as the most fit, of all the numerous British Staff, to fill the high and important situation of Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Land Forces, we think, in deference to their own choice, a little more respect might have been paid to his sentiments and opinions.

On the subject of Mr. Yorke's motion, we may also be permitted to say a few words. In defiance of the opinion of the public, this Gentleman seems determined to continue barring the doors of the House of Commons against the British people during the whole of this interesting investigation. The general indignation, at this exclusion of those who are termed, *strangers,* but who in fact are those most interested, is highly natural. Who are so intimately concerned in the progress of the Inquiry, as the great body of the people? From whose pockets is the money to be taken, to pay the enormous expences of the ill-fated Expedition, the subject of that Inquiry? Will Mr. Yorke, and the one hundred and sixty-six Members who voted for the expulsion of the Commons of England—will they discharge the debts incurred? Will they heal the soldiers now languishing in our hospitals, from the effects of their useless detention in the Island of Walcheren? Will they dry up the tears of the widows, and protect the orphans? Can they blot out from the page of history, all traces of this fatal Expedition? If they can

(Continued in the Supplement.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN GLENHOLME, deceased; late a Lieut. in the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. in the Service of the Hon. E. I. Company, on the Madras Military Establishment, having been granted by the Hon. the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras to ROBERT WILLIAM BRUCE, as Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons indebted to, holding property of, or having claims against the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, deliver up the property and state their claims to the said R. W. BRUCE, the Administrator of the said deceased, at Madras.

Madras, 27th July, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN REILLY, deceased; late of Madras, Watch and Clock Maker, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to JOHN EDWARD BRANSON, as Creditor of the said deceased.—All persons indebted to, holding property of, or having claims against the said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, deliver up the property and state their claims to the said JOHN EDWARD BRANSON, the Administrator of the said deceased, at Madras.

Madras 27th July, 1810.

NAVY BILLS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Money is required for the use of His Majesty's Squadron in India, for Bills upon the Principal Officers and Commissioners of His Majesty's Navy London, at 90 day's sight.—Tenders are to be delivered into my Office, on or before Monday, the 6th August next; on the Envelope to my address must be written, "Tenders for supplying Cash upon Navy Bills at 90 day's sight."

HENRY HALL,
Acting Naval Officer.

His Majesty's Naval Office, Madras, 27th July, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday next, the 1st August, will be sold by Public Outcry, at the North Glacis of the Fort, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, a HORSE, the property of the Honorable Company, for Ready Money.

By Order,
J. GREENHILL,
Paymaster.

Fort St. George, 30th July, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Bond Creditors of the late V. CORBETT, Esq. Commercial Resident at Vizagapatam, included in the Order of the Supreme Court, at Madras, dated 29th July 1809. —Are requested to send in a statement of the dividends due to them, to Messrs. HUNTER and HAY, agreeable to their respective Bonds, and the accounts, rendered them, by the Administrator, that the same may be finally adjusted and paid.

T. FITZGERALD,
Administrator to the Goods and Effects of the said V. Corbett.

Madras, July, 1810.

A CARD.

MRS. E. SMITH, Milliner, respectfully begs leave to inform the Ladies of the Settlement, and her Friends in general, that she has exposed for sale, at her House in the Fort, Church-street, near the Board of Trade, a select assortment of Millinery, which she has received by the last Ships, consisting of Clustered Sattin Mulls, dotted and tuffed Lenoes, Sattin dotted Nets, Cold dotted Mulls, Fancy Nets, Dutch Lace, Mosaic Wove Lenoes, Balloon Lenoes, Embroidered Picquets, Super-Leno Bandeaux, Shawls, Habit Shirts, open worked, Sattin worked Fronts, Satin embroidered Robes, with fronts, Ladies fashionable Straw, Chip, Embroidered Beaver, and Riding Hats, Artificial Flowers, Gold and Silver Ditto, Ladies open Silk Hose, Silk and Cotton Sleeves, Children's Hats, and a Variety of other Articles.

Fort St. George, July 28, 1810.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

VASE Lamps of sizes, (plated mounting) Tumblers of sizes, Wine & Water Glasses, Claret and Madeira Do. Beehive Butter Basons, Cut Salt Mustard Pots, Muffineers with Silver Tops, Liquor Frames, Plain and Rich Cut Decanters of sizes, Sugar Vases, Milk Ewers, and Hookah Bottoms.

ALSO

A few Dinner and Desert sets of Queens Ware, with Enamelled Brown Verge Lines and Sprig Borders.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper and Co.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 1st August,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

SEVERAL Europe Articles chiefly consisting of Stationary, and Oilmen Stores, the particulars of which will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

At the same time will be sold on Account of the Shippers, eighty Hams.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Pepper & Co.

AT THE KING'S NAVAL STORE HOUSE, NORTH BEACH,
On WEDNESDAY, the 15th August next,
AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

SUNDRY Articles of Condemned and Unserviceable Naval Stores, landed from His Majesty's Squadron in India, a List of the whole may be seen on application at the Naval Office.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of ten per cent. to be made at the time of sale on the amount of each Lot, and the whole to be taken away in three days time after the day of sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited and the articles remain the property of the Crown.

HENRY HALL,
Act. Naval Officer.

His Majesty's Naval Office, Madras, July 16, 1810

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

EXCELLENT Pale Ale, in bottles, Madeira, Batavia Arrack, Coniac Brandy, Rum, Red Constantia, Rich Malaga Wine, and a few bottles of Liqueres.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Balfour and Hogg,

BEAUTIFUL Tambour and Needle Work'd Gown Pieces, Cloaks and Tippets, manufactured at Dacca and lately received from Bengal.

ALSO

A few Pieces of fine Ingeram Cambric.

AND

A fine Camel Hair Surat Shawl.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE YOUNG FAMILY OF AN OLD OFFICER LABOURING IN INDIGENCE UNDER UNMERITED MISFORTUNE.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Perpetual Chronologue,

CONTAINING

TABLES

RELATIVE TO THE DISTRIBUTION OF TIME, FEASTS, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

THE THEORY OF THE SUN, MOON, AND ECLIPSES, THE DATA OF THE STARS WITH AN APPROPRIATE VIGNETTE, &c. &c.

AS an apology for intruding the present Epitome on the Public, I have only to state the necessity I am under to visit a young Family in Europe, now in part grown up, without, after near thirty years service ever, having had an opportunity of acquiring the means of providing for them, or otherwise it would probably never have met the public eye, being at first merely the amusement of solitary hours in a retirement, occasioned by family discord and unmerited misfortune, and which I hope will hereby derive alleviation from the liberality and indulgence of the Public and more particularly that of Brother Officers.

The work itself will prove equally useful at Sea as on Land, since the Latitudes and Longitudes may be obtained by it without an Ephemeris, and it is hoped the Excurplefications will prove sufficiently explicit. In short, nothing has been neglected that can recommend it by making it of general use, as well as amusement to those who may be so inclined to employ their leisure hours.

THE [illegible]OR.

As soon as 250 Subscribers are obtain[illegible] (necessity entreating prompt payment) th[illegible] work will be put to Press without delay, [illegible] delivered to the Agents or friends of Subscr[illegible]rs at Out-stations.

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. [illegible] Stevens Agent to the Government Gazette [illegible]ress, and at the Madras Journal [illegible]

PRICE FIVE PAGODAS EAC[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE

COLONEL GARDEN,

AS ADVERTISED
FOR SALE,
IN THE LAST
Govt. Gazette,

By Ashton & Meppen,

WILL BE SOLD THIS DAY,
THE SALE COMMENCING
AT THE USUAL HOUR.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On FRIDAY next, the 3d August,
AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

FOUR Young Promising Timour Horses, not broke in, recently landed from the Ship Portsea.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On FRIDAY next, the 3d August,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES,

POSITIVELY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

THIRTY-SEVEN dozen of Lascars Knives, 142 Mother of Pearl Snuff Boxes, with Looking Glasses, and various other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THEIR ROOMS,
FACING THE ESPLANADE,
On FRIDAY next, the 3d August,
SALE TO COMMENCE
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

A QUANTITY OF

Wearing Apparel,

THE PROPERTY

OF

AN OFFICER,

DECEASED;

Further particulars will be mentioned in hand bills on the day of sale.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

ON THE PREMISES,
On SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, next,
AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
(If not previously disposed off by private Contract),

THE Coach Yard, with the Dwelling House and Ground, belonging to Mr. J. W. HERBERT, late the property of Mr. UMPHERSTON situated next to Messrs. PEPPER and SUTHERLAND'S Auction Room.

For further particulars Apply to BALFOUR and HOGG.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW BAGS
OF
Bengal Salt Petre.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By [illegible]alfour and Hogg,

A FEW handsome Tritchinopoly Gold Ch[illegible]s, (Ro[illegible]e and P[illegible]in.)

[illegible]AN[illegible]

A pair [illegible]andsome [illegible] Pattern Tritchinopoly Br[illegible]lets.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Balfour & Hogg,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,
To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 1st August,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
(If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,)

A YOUNG GREYHOUND DOG — two POINTERS and two TERRIERS— landed from one of the Ships now in the Roads. The Dogs may be seen every day at Balfour & Hogg's Auction Room, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

A FEW SWINGING
SEA COTS,
MADE OF THE
BEST MATERIALS.

Government Lottery.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
THURSDAY, July 19, 1810.

No. 5489 a Prize of 15,000 Star Pagodas.
No. 7996 a Prize of 300 Star Pagodas.
Nos. 783 6504 6998 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 531 1046 2379 3044 4019 6765 7524 7488 Prizes of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

93	97	142	396	436	484	775	810
1583	1995	1763	1265	1886	1218	1006	1770
1301	1710	1888	1903	1642	1701	1095	1159
2075	2297	2378	2328	2402	2814	2497	2793
2639	2162	2705	2861	2786	2152	2200	2763
2665	2794	2174	2056	2937	2630	3864	3654
3724	3691	3254	3479	3258	3967	3193	3111
3523	4688	4664	4229	4270	4427	4886	4900
4809	4076	4007	4637	4326	4402	4042	5780
5441	5673	5312	5356	5009	5649	5997	5183
5301	5796	5192	6790	6752	6298	6874	6102
6146	6582	6780	6896	6223	6907	7525	7322
7629	7911	7830	7528	7088	7942	7991	7065.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING,
IN THE
SECOND CLASS,
MONDAY, July 23, 1810.

No. 45 a Prize of 8000 Star Pagodas.
Nos 3885 7219 7870 Prizes of 300 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 362 1737 3977 4066 Prizes of 150 Star Pagodas each.
Nos. 884 1162 3342 3246 5084 6221 P[illegible] of 100 Star Pagodas each.

PRIZES OF 50 STAR PAGODAS EACH.

58	170	205	757	863	553	739	683
140	1833	1282	1692	1866	1068	1913	1734
1122	1223	1356	2093	2309	2295	2901	2568
2033	2171	2316	2653	2910	2 66	2647	2584
2490	2456	2125	2361	3722	3019	3079	3908
3829	3297	3911	3953	3677	3595	3542	4747
4521	4855	4693	4761	4872	4617	4916	4847
4018	4611	4072	4709	4074	5626	5588	5212
5615	5138	5432	5853	5147	5661	[illegible]	5999
5576	5515	5839	5383	6357	6936	6977	6051
6909	6145	6956	6378	6928	6285	6126	7738
7471	7185	7441	7220	7489	7323	7364	7171
7691	7402	7661	7482	7738	7986	7443	7291
7751	7467.						

Third Calcutta Lottery

SECOND DAY's DRAWING.
THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1810.

No. 5727, a Prize of 20 000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 2757 5122 5585 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

PRIZES OF 100 SICCA RUPEES EACH.

135 178 226 270 326 369 373 387 544 605
627 669 724 803 913 949 950 1104 1124 1144

1163	1189	1325	1459	1474	1533	1565	1583
1586	1590	1622	1628	1651	1740	1788	1794
1798	1853	1996	2095	2195	2301	2333	2342
2355	2387	2388	2400	2404	2477	2578	2678
2690	2748	2754	2764	2779	2785	210[illegible]	[illegible]839
2865	3033	3054	3067	3098	3127	3138	3182
3220	3228	3251	3252	3262	3306	3340	3347
3472	3488	3513	3556	3623	3654	3685	3772
3807	3826	3872	3881	3904	4056	4080	4105
4111	4134	4137	4167	4183	4202	4253	4406
4443	4498	4572	4602	4748	4758	4783	4812
4821	4879	4923	5027	5051	5061	5069	5094
5113	5139	5167	5223	5317	5336	5380	5504
5527	5553	5570	5623	5639	5732	5780	5821
5822	5827	5828	5848	5863	5874	5905	5939
5966	5986	5991.					

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY [illegible]EXT DOOR TO THE [illegible]OWN MAJOR'S [illegible]OUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Resid[illegible]e, will give ear[illegible] notice [illegible] the place to which t[illegible] remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their order and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in pro[illegible] are requested t[illegible] give information of the sa[illegible]e in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

Madras Courier Extraordinary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1810. 72

MADRAS,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1810.

Yesterday morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship ASTELL, Captain ROBERT HAY, from London 14th March and the Cape of Good Hope 12th June, having on board a Detachment [illegible] 5 Men of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, [illegible] 9 Officers.

PASSENGERS:

Miss M. Ewart,—Messrs Anderson, Coventry, and Lawrie, *Cadets,—for Madras.*

The ASTELL sailed from the Cape in Company with the Honorable Company's Ships WILLIAM PITT, EUPHRATES, CEYLON, and Extra Ship WINDHAM, (the latter re-captured at Bourbon) having on board His Majesty's 24th Regiment from the Cape of Good Hope for this Presidency.—In [illegible]ting out of False Bay, the EUPHRATUS [illegible]nately struck upon a Rock, which obliged her to [illegible] back—and it a[illegible]ing that she had been much damaged, the PITT, was ordered by signal to accompany her into Port.

The remaining Ships on pursuing their voyage endeavoured to make the outer passage, but meeting with bad weather were obliged to bear away for the Mosanbeque Channel at the entrance of which, on the 3d July, they fell in with two very large French Frigates and a Corvette. A very desperate action ensued, which lasted upwards of five hours, in which much skill and gallantry were displayed by the three Indiamen The Astell successively engaged both Frigates, the one first in action had been silenced by the fire of the Astell, and Captain Hay made an attempt to board, but the Ship not answering her Helm, he could not accomplish his intention—subse'uent to this he sustained an action until dark with the other Frigate, when she retired from the contest probably fearing for the other Frigate that was completely dismasted, and in order to secure the Ceylon,— aptain Hay hailed the Ceylon, was informed that she had struck, that the Captain and first Officer were killed, a great many men killed and wounded, several of her guns dismounted, & in short that she was in such a state that any farther resistance became impracticable. The Windham was to windward when the Astell parted; she had not then struck, but being in a crippled state, it is thought she cannot have escaped. We regret to learn, that in the capture of these valuable Ships, we have lost the services of the Flank Companies and Staff of the 24th Regiment—Colonel Marriott was on board the Ceylon.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—MARCH 14, 1810.

[illegible]action of the Home Staff will immediately [illegible]e place. All officers holding Regimental [illegible]missions with Staff Appointments, [illegible]e to be put on half pay, & in future no officer will be allowed to be on the latter whilst on full pay of the former

WAR-OFFICE, MARCH 20. 1810.

BREVET.—Major-General Sir Samuel Achmuty, Knt. to be Lieutenant General in the Presidency of Madras only.

Major General the Hon John Abercromby; to be Lieutenant General in the Presidency of Bombay only.

Captain Shortland, of the Junon; (who was so desperately wounded in his well-fought action with four French Frigates on the coast of America; some months since, and was a prisoner on parole at Guadaloupe) died eight hours after the surrender of that island.

MARCH 20.

The proposals recently received from France relate to an exchange of the French Medical Staff taken in Walcheren, for that part of the English Medical Staff which had been left with our sick and wounded at Talavera. A civil message has likewise been received from Buonaparte, relative to the conduct of an English Officer, whose name, for the present, we shall forbear to mention, but whom the French Government fancy they are compelled to try by a Court Martial. His alledged offence is this: that having been on his parole, but being on account of some irregularity, subjected to a more rigorous confinement, he had repeatedly escaped from prison, & had as repeatedly been retaken. The last time he absconed, he joined two French deserters, and attempted to effect his escape with them. The offence for which he is to be tried, is for having rescued these deserters from the gens-d'armes, in whose custody they were. The English Officer presented a memorial in exculpation of his conduct: but the offence is represented to be such as to render the form of a trial indispensable. Buonaparte, however, has consented, that in the event of his being found guilty, he shall be pardoned; but that with the form of [illegible]al, the laws and constitution of the French Empire cannot dispense.

MAR 23.

We shall endeavour, as briefly as the importance of the subject will permit, to state what are the prevalent rumours, respecting a supposed offer made by Buonaparte to negociate for Peace, together with the foundations upon which those rumours rest. The Chairman of the Transport Board having, it is said, received a cartel from France for the exchange of prisoners in November last, containing an intimation, that it was hoped such communication between the two countries might lead to an overture for peace, conveyed the despatch to the proper department of Government. Its contents, however, if such were the contents of the note in question, appear never to have obtained a very diffuse circulation eveng among the Members of Administration themselves; whilst the receipt of a proposal of this nature was totally unknown to the British Public, till the person who styles himself the Duke of Cadore, in a Note to the Minister, dated Jan. 24, averred such to be the case. These are his words: "The proposal even to send Commissioners "to Morlaix to treat for the exchange of pri-"soners, though suggested by England, mis-"carried when it was perceived that it might "lead to an accomodation"

On the publication of this in the English newspapers, Lord Holland, on the 10th of March, called upon Ministers for a reply to this statement; and they as directly asserted, and we confess we at that time believed them, "that it was totally void of foundation; that "they had received no such proposition; and "that was the first time that they had heard of "any such statement being made any where" This, however, not being deemed satisfactory, Ministers, our readers will see, were again called upon to produce all the dispatches actually received; and with this request they as positively refused compliance: they would not even give the dates of them. Now some singular reports upon this subject are in circulation, which we regret have not been laid to rest by the production of the papeas in question. It is said that *one* part of the Ministry was at *one* time so thoroughly convinced of the falsehood of the Duke of Cadore's assertion, that they had really prepared a Manifesto, with a view to give it an official contradiction; while another part of them entertainad great doubts upon the subject, a certain dispatch being lost by the doubter himself, on his way into the country; *before he had even perused its contents.*

As the nation is not to receive satisfaction on this interesting topic from its own Government, we call upon the French Government for a copy of this dispatch, if they ever sent any such: let it appear in the Moniteur. The British Ministry, and that of Buonaparte, are at issue upon a matter of fact: the one says that a message of a pacific nature was sent, the other that no such message was ever received. If the message was really sent, those who sent it have an easy method of refuting their adversaries by the production of the paper itself.

APRIL 2.

The Gottenburgh Mails confirm our former statements of the march of a French army to occupy Holstein; and the plea for this measure is, that an armament has been prepared in England for the purpose of making another attack on Zealand and Bornholm. An armament is doubtless about to sail from England for the Baltic; but, we believe, we may venture to say, that an attack upon Zealand forms no part of its object. It is a circumstance, however, well worthy of the most serious consideration, that in this, as well as many other instances, the enemy have become apprised of the intentions of our Government long before any active preparation has been made for carrying into effect the object determined upon!—This is a subject which, we repeat, calls for the most serious and immediate attention of Ministers.

The Gottenburgh Mails also confirm the account of Sir Samuel Hood's squadron having passed the Dardanelles for the Black Sea: with the addition that the Russians were making preparation to oppose this force. Vain, however, we are confident, will be their utmost exertions to oppose an effectual resistance to the formidable and well-equipped British squadron which has been sent upon this service; and to

which, from the present situation of affairs, very considerable importance is now most naturally attached.

The accounts for Portugal are, on the whole, of a satisfactory nature. Nothing particular has lately occured on the frontiers of that country, where the British head-quarters still continue; but it is stated, in an article from Valencia, of the 16th of February, that positive accounts had been received of new defeats of the French, and that Augereau, after all his boasting, was shut up in Barcelona; and another article, dated Manresa, Feb. 13, says the Spaniards had destroyed, between Mollet and San Perpetua, a whole division, which was coming from Barcelona.

Such are the statements in the Lisbon Gazettes, but private letters from Oporto of the 20th speak in terms rather desponding of the present aspect of affairs. The writer of one of these, after mentioning the reported weak state of the French armies, says: "But I have other, and confidential reasons to believe the campaign is not only coming to a conclusion, but a very early one, and Lord Wellington is now convinced that this country is not defensible against the force Bonaparte is bringing against it.'

Our accounts from Gibraltar state, that the French, after committing the most shocking violences and extensive depredations, had been driven from St. Roche—a circumstance most fortunate in regard to the numerous shipping which had been driven on shore in that neighbourhood by the late heavy gales. The whole of their cargoes are now expected to be saved, as no interruption from the enemy will be experienced. Upwards of forty vessels were driven on shore, near to where the Spanish lines lately stood. One vessel went down at anchor. The sea was so high, that the waves made a clear passage over the Devil's Tongue Battery. The oldest inhabitant of Gibraltar never witnessed so furious a gale of wind.

Mr. Houzelle, a banker at Verdun, is arrived in London. He is said to confirm the article in the French Papers respecting a duel between two British Officers at that place. The parties were Captain Alexander of the Marines, by whose hands Lieutenant Barker, late of the Hussar frigate fell. The duel took place on the 18th of February. Captain Alexander has been committed to prison under the new Penal Code, by which duelling is made a capital offence. Mr. Houzelle passed through Paris where he had an interview with Captain Sir T. Lavie; that Officer not being able to effect his exchange, had demanded passports from the French Government for his lady and family to join him at Paris. General Wirion, the former Governor of Verdun, is under trial for his extortions on the British prisoners. The total number of English now in France is said to be 16,000.

In a French cartel, which arrived from Morlaix on Wednesday, there were passengers two English Ladies, and two Officers with their servants; one of them, Captain Falconar, Aid-de-camp to Sir D. Baird, is come over for six months, upon his parole.

A merchant of great respectability at Bourdeaux, named Gellert, was committed to prison on the 10th of last month, for having expressed in a public company his doubts as to the legality of Napoleon's divorce from Josephine, on account of a dispensation from the Pope not having previously been obtained.

Admiral Harvey was restored to his rank by means of a Memorial to the King, presented by Earl Camden, as Lord President of the Council. His Majesty referred the same to the Board of Admiraly for their opinion. The answer to which was a recommendation, signed by all the Lords, to reinstate Admiral Harvey to his former rank, which was agreed to by the King.

April 2.

French Papers to the date of March the 27 are received. At that time Bonaparte and his bride had not arrived at Paris, but appear to have been expected about the 30th. The new Empress set out from Vienna on the 13th accompanied by the Archduke Charles, and the usual festivities took place on the occasion. On the 17th in the evening, she arrived at Munich, where she was to spend a day. The King of Bavaria was to accompany the Princess to Paris, and the King of Wurtemberg to join her train at Stutgard. Bonaparte and his whole family, with the exception of the Viceroy of Italy, arrived at Compiegne on the 22d ult. The robe in which the Empress is to appear, at the festival of the marriage, is so uncommonly magnificent as to beggar all description. It is embroidered all over with diamonds, and the intervals are filled with Malines lace; its value is estimated at 500,000 frances (about 22,000l. sterling). The rest of these papers consist of accounts of the preparations for the approaching festivals, which have raised such expectations among the Parisians, that five or six louisd'or are paid for the smallest window from *La Porte Chailloc* to *La Place de la Concorde*. This event appears to have diffused universal joy over the Continent, in the full persuation that it is likely to lead to a general peace.

Bonaparte, on his new marriage, is related to almost all the Royal Families in Europe. Besides being son-in-law to the Emperor of Austria, and nephew to the Archduke Charles; he is great nephew to the Queen of Naples, first cousin, we believe, to Ferdinand the VII. and to the Prince Regent of Portugal, he is also nephew to the daughter of Louis XVI. the duchess of Angouleme.

An article from Paris asserts that Bonaparte intends to give a portion of 600 francs to each of 6000 young girls who shall espouse, on the day of the solemnization of his nuptials, an equal number of soldiers, whose good conduct may entitle them to this favour on the part of their officers.

The Ex-Empress Josephine, it would seem, is about to transfer her residence from her Palaces in France to Milan, the seat of her son's authority. This resolution, however congenial it may seem to a mortified spirit, is not voluntary. It is the policy of Bonaparte to get rid, in one way or another, of those who have been privy to the weaknesses or shared his confidence, when he has no farther occasion for their services.

By the latest accounts it appears that no fewer than 85 ships belonging to the United States have, in pursuance of the French decree, been confiscated in the ports of Italy. Three of these vessels which recently entered Leghorn with India goods, and valuable produce, are each of them estimated at a million of ducats.

On the 14th of Februaty, off Cape Tiberoon, his Majesty's Ship Rainbow, 24, Capt. Wooldridge; and Avon, 18, fell in with & engaged a large French Frigate, carrying 30 long 24 pounders on the main deck, besides 20 smaller ones above, and full of troops: supposed to have been destined for the relief of Gaudaloupe, but returning to France, on finding that island in our possession. The Rainbow and Avon were much damaged in their hulls, masts and rigging, and had about twenty men killed and wounded. The frigate escaped.

Letters received on Tuesday from Spain mention, that Bonaparte has it in contemplation to annex Biscay, Catalonia, and Arragon to France.

April 3.

The enemy continue most actively employed in the adoption of measures for cutting off all commercial intercourse with this country. For this purpose the whole of the Coasts of Pomerania, and from the Elbe to the Scheldt, are to be occupied by French troops; and letters from Heligoland, of the 27th ult. received yesterday, state, that in pursuance of this favourite object, they had possessed themselves of Newwork, at the mouth of the Elbe. The letter to which we allude says:—"We have just received the unpleasant news of the French having taken possession of the Isle of Newwork, in the river Elbe, which will cut off communications with Hamburgh; the French Officers are very thick all along the Coast."

The accounts from St. Petersburgh by the last Gottenburgh Mail inform us, that six English vessels had been condemned, and 28 others are under sequestration until their papers could be properly examined. It is added, that great fears were entertained for 120 other vessels, at present in the different ports of Russia.

Duel.—In consequence, it is said, of an election dispute, a meeting took place on Friday between Lord De Dunstanville and Sir Christopher Hawkins but we are happy to hear that neither received any injury.

The Twelfth Report of Military Inquiry is published, which embraces, with other important matter, the rise and progress of Mr. Hunt's official defalcations in his twice Treasurership of the Board of Ordnance.—Mr. Hunt is gone to America, and his deficiencies amounting to not less than 83,769*l* 19*s*. 5*d*. and for which no security has been taken.

April 9.

A letter received at Liverpool from Montserrat, dated the 26th February, states the important intelligence, of the greater part of the last fleet having been destroyed by the enemy.

A vessel from St. Kitt's is arrived at Cork. She left St. Kitt's the 2d March, when an account prevailed of eleven sail of French line of battle ships having been seen to windward of Barbadoes.

a pamphlet, in his opinion, would not be mischievous —(*Hear! hear!*)—At the same time he must observe, that th[illegible] were many parts of it contained gross and unfair arguments as applicable to this House. The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to comment upon the pamphlet, and particularly to that part of it, with reference to the author's favourite [illegible]nimary, Judge Blackstone,—the Learned Judge, in the case of Crosby, the Lord Mayor was of opinion, *a mal apros* for the Baronet, "that the King's Bench had the power of bailling any person from any court of justice, out their powers were limited in commitment by both Houses of Parliament." (*Hear! hear!*) Notwithstanding this opinion, the Hon. Baronet would have the People imagine, that the Learned Judge was of opinion with him, viz that the House had not the right of committing;—the pamphlet [illegible]s, therefore, worthy, in his opinion, of no other interest than contempt, and he could not bring himself to think otherwise. He was one of those who could not object to the rights and privileges being discussed, for he was convinced that the more they were discussed, the better they would stand. With respect to the course of conduct pursued by the House in punishing for contempt, Major Scott had been reprimanded, while others had been committed. When the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Lethbridge) brought the subject forward, it did appear that he was not prepared what course he should pursue. He wished the Hon. Gentleman had but duly weighed the consequences of such a charge—that he had looked to the ulterior objects connected with it—(*Hear! hear!*)—It would not have been unwise in him to have consulted the opinions of some persons more conversent in th[illegible]ms of the House, before he brought it forward. The Hon[illegible]et cuculded with expressing his opinion, that the pamphlet was un[illegible] of serious notice.

Lord Folkstone moved the order of the day.

Lord Binning spoke in opposition to Lord F's motion.

Sir Samuel Romily stated, that after giving the subject all the consideration in his power, if it were true as had been said, that he was the only person who doubted, he was not ashimed to say that hestill retained those doubts of which he had before spoken. He was glad the House did not proceed with that degree of heat manifested on the former night on the discussion, as he was convinced, whatever their final decision might be proceeding with such calmnes would redound more to their own credit, and give greater satisfaction to the country. He thought there were two questions connected with the subject: the first, wether or not the paper before them was libellous: the second, whether or not it was a libel on that House and a breach of their privileges? He had doubts on each head. If (as the Hon. Baronet had stated) it should turn out that the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones was illegal, or if it should appear that he had really thought so, he thought it must be admitted that the expressions contained in the paper were in some measure excused, as his main proposition would appear to be right. He would not speak as to the legality of the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones, but as to the possibility of justifying it. If it were not that he felt diffident of his own judgment when it differed from that of the whole House of Commons, he would not say he had doubts on the subject, but that he was decidedly of opinion the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones was wholly unjustifiable. He hoped the House would again review the sentence they had passed on Mr. Gale Jones. The warrant for his committal set forth that he had written a paper reflecting on the character & conduct of that House. Now he could not see any expression in what Mr. Gale Jones had been charged with writing, directly or indirectly, reflecting on the character and conduct of that House. What he had written was confined to certain individuals of that House. He hoped no person would suppose he was justifying that which had given offence; he thought it very wrong that the conduct of Members of that House should be accused in places where any individual on paying his shilling might be admitted to take part in the debate. It was not right that a person should be thus accused and tried, as if were, before a self-constituted tribunal, when he was not present to defend his conduct. Such proceedings were, he thought very reprehensible; yet still that which was complained of did not attack the character or conduct of that House, even while it condemned the enforcement of the standing Order; as that was so far from being the act of the House, that no person could be allowed to speak on it. The House was only concerned in it inasmuch as they enacted that Standing Order on the first day of each Session. The placard stated the question for discussion to be, "which was the greatest outrage on public feeling, Mr. Yorke's enforcement of the Standing Order, or Mr. Windham's attack on the Liberty of the Press?" It then stated, that on the proceeding Monday, the enforcement of the Standing Order had been pronounced to be a wanton and ill-timed outrage on the feelings of the public, tending to aggravate the evils under which they laboured, and rendering their Representatives objects of suspicion. He did not justify this, but he contended that it was not an attack on the conduct of the House. He did not say it was not a libel on the individual, as he certainly thought it was one imputing as it did, improper motives to him for his conduct, but the House would observe, it was not stated in the warrant that he was committed on that account. He then adverted to the case of Crosby, contending that the House ought to state in what a breach of privileges consisted.

He thought any Court of Law would in such a case say the offender should be discharged by the *Habeus Corpus*. He entertained great doubts whether the House had a right to commit a person for breach of privileges for obser[illegible] the past conduct of Members. He did not question the right of the House to commit in some cases—for contempt—for obstructing its proceedings—for refusing to obey the orders of the House—for not coming forward when called on as witnesses—for preventing Members coming down the House—or for endeavouring to intimidate Members to cause them to vote against their consciences. Those were undoubtedly breaches of their privileges; and in such cases it was indispensably necessary that they should have the power of committing persons offending. B[illegible] a case like that before them he was in doubt as t[illegible] propriety of their proceedings. It was against every principle of justice that the accusers should be judges, and that the person accused should not have the privilege of making a defence. It was impossible that they could hear the defence of the party accused, as it could not be expected that those charges could be replied to which were not made till after he had retired. The Judges and accusers on his withdrawing rose and conferred with each other as to what degree of punishment it would be proper to inflict. Any Court of Law would consider this as a violation of the most sacred rights, more especially in a case where there existed not the possibility of an appeal. All this however, might be justified if necessary; but the necessity ceasing, the power should cease also. Lord Chief Justice De Grey in the case of Crosby had said the power was legal, because it was necessary, and thence he (Sir S. Romilly) inferred that where it was not necessary, it was no longer legal. But it might be said, as on former occasions, that the House was not to be controulled by the technical rules of inferior Courts. He did not intend contending for them but he contended for those principles which, founded on justice, ought to regulate the precedents of all human tribunals. With respect to the precedents spoken of where were they to be found. One only had been mentioned that was at all to the point, and he wandered that any precedent should be quoted, from the times in which that case occurred. The case he alluded to was that of Arthur Hall in 1680. He had published a work, in which that House and some of its Members were reflected on, for which he was summoned before the Privy Council and censured. He was then ordered to appear before that House, but refused to attend. For this complicated offence the House sentenced him to six month's imprisonment, fined him 500 marks, expelled him the House and yet more, in addition to the six month's imprisonment, ordered him to be kept in prison till he retracted the sentiments he had avowed before the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other Members of that House, and of the Privy Council delegated by the House before the close of the Session to receive his retraction if satisfactory during the vacation. Could that be regarded as a precedent? Could they now imprison for six months or fine as at that time? If that case were to be quoted as a precedent, they might next have quoted the conduct of the House at those periods when they sentenced an offender against their privileges to the House of Correction for life, or the Pillory. That instance might be quoted, in which the House presumed to inflict a qunishment unknown to the law, by ordering two persons who had offended against their privileges, to be placed on a horse with their faces turned towards the tail, and thus ignominiously led through the town. The case of Hall was the instance before the Long Parliament of a person being proceeded against for acting in a manner derogatory to the dignity of that House. Precdents in Parliament, it should be recollected, were not legal decisions, but instances of the exercise of authority. He then spoke of the resolutions of 1599; resolutions, however, were not to be regarded as laws; this he shewed in various instances, cited Coke's opinions on the subject, who had stated that Parliamentary privileges could only be defined by Members of Parliament, as they were not known to others. After noticing the case of the King v. Flower, he adverted to that of the man who had been proved guilty of a libel on a Member of the other House (the Bishop of Llandiff), on which occasion, the question whether or not the House of Lords had a right to imprison a man for a limited period, or impose a fine was much agitated. One grate law authority (Hargrave). doubted very much the existences of such a power. When the case was brought into the Court of King's Bench, there were but two Judges present. Lord Kenyon disposed of it as being a case in which no doubt could exist, and no obligations required. The individual had opportunities of making a defence, but we were left in the dark, whither or not his defence was taken into consideration.

He never remembered any person being committal for expressing an opinion of the proceedings of a court of justice when past. On this grounds he objected to the legality of the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones. He thought no man would say their proceedings when past should never be animadverted upon. He was not of that opinion and feeling as he did, he should be inclined when the question before the House was disposed of, to move for the discharge of Mr. Gale Jones, without a petition from him retracting the sentiment he had avow ed. If it were always the custom of Parliament to keep a man in prison till he retracted what he might have advanced on any particular subject, he thought it.

——————————"A custom
"More honoured in the breach than in the observance."

Thinking, as he did, that the Honourable Baronet (Sir Francis Burdett) was right in his main proposition, though on the whole he did not approve of the paper, he could not assent to the motion.

He concluded making a few remarks on the voted recently given on the question as to the policy, &c. of the late Expedition; on the merits of which he thought the House and the country as much of variance as they were on the questions requesting Sir F. Burdett and Mr. G. Jones.

Mr. Stephen supported the original motion.

Mr. Adam congratulated the House on its coming cooly and deliberately to consider this important question. If the opinions delivered by his Honourable and Learned Friend (Sir S. Romilly) were promulgated, he would say there out a certain power; this power, when licenti- was an end of the authority of this House (*Universal cheers!*)—Should this House, the champion of the liberties of the people, which it vindicated against the assertions of James I. and Charles II.—should this House, which forced James II. to abdicate his throne—which has ever struggled against the innovations of the Crown, and in which struggle it has always been successful, though coped with tyranny—should, he said, this House now resign its rights? Should democratic power, when probed to the bottom, be now passed over in silence—(*Hear hear!*)—He was astonished that one of such perspicuity and application as his Learned Friend should state, that the present question depended on the case of Gale Jones,—that the House was occupied in the consideration of the past, and not the present subject. On what does the power of a Court of Judicature rest, but on the maintenance of i[illegible] character.—has it been forgotten, that thi[illegible]s one of the primary Courts of Judicature? [illegible] then proceeded to read a passage from Lor[illegible] Coke's 4th Institute; where it states that it is [illegible]possible for a Court to be high in the estimation of the people, or to maintain its authority, withous, is certainly injurious; but still it is essential to Government—(*Hear hear!*)—in a word, no supreme power can exist without a right of punishment for contempt.—The case of Gale Jones was a despicable ground on which to put this question. Upon this subject it was argued that no one could be considered guilty of contempt unless committed in the presence of the House. Could it be possible that the authority of the House of Commons and the House of Lords is put in the situation of that of the constable of the night, who possesses the right of committing a drunken man to the watch-house, because he is an obstruction. (*Loud cheers*) Mr. Justice Blackstone states as clear as possible, that the authority of a Court rests on its inquisitorial power; and in what does this consist, but in the right of punishing for contempt? Once deprived of this, its authority is lost among the people; without it to op-oppose the influence of the Crown would be ineffectual; it is a right which cannot be told when it commenced, but stands on immemorial usage. The time would come, when the voice of the People, through that House, would drive away the present Ministers from the reins of power; such was his devoted prayer; yet this was an object unattainable, unless by protecting their privileges. The Honourable Member referred to the precedent of 1774, in the case of Mr. Woodfal, who published a libel against the then Speaker. Mr. Fox moved that he should be committed to Newgate, when he and Mr. Horne were brought in custody to the Bar, the latter pleaded not guilty, but he dared not then tell what he has *whispered* somewhere now (*Loud cries of hear!*) When the greatest authority and experience existed, in the time of Lord North, the rights of Parliament were never doubted; such contumacy was left to these times. At that time there was not one word heard about the privileges of the House. It was the more extraordinary, because an acrimonious discussion took place, and the most eminent characters of the country, Fox, Thurlow, Loughborough, &c. took part in the Debate; but it never occurred to them that the House of Commons did not possess the power to commit either Mr. Woodfall or Mr. Horne. It was left for the times in which we live to dispute such power and privilege, and he almost considered it as a waste of time to refer to any other precedent. The Resolutions of 1701 after the Kentish Petition; the division of so extraordinary a nature which followed; the events of that period down to 1774, form a ground of argument from which it is impossible to be dislodged. The case of Ashley and White was put an end to by a dissolution of Parliament; and this, as the necessity of a supreme intervening power was evident, was a wise resolution. Crosby was refused a Habeas Corpus; and in the year 1752, one Murray was brought before the House, who applied to the King's Bench for a Habeas Corpus. This was refused by Justice Wright, an upright Judge, and of unblemished character, who declared that in so doing he felt perfectly easy in his conscience, inasmuch as he conceived such a refusal to be consonant to the feelings of the House. He quoted the authority of the Lord Chief Justice Hale, from the manuscript in the possession of Mr. Hargrave (page 244 chap. II.) which states that the power of committal belongs to the House by long and unquestionable usage, but it had not the power of giving damages. This is farther corroborated in Mr. Hargrave's Discourse on the History of Parliamentary Judicature. The next authority he should quote, would be that of one whom he might say was educated in Parliament, and of whom he never could speak without the feelings of ardent veneration and affection. Mr. Fox being asked, how far the power of the House extended in committal? he answered, it could commit for contempt or misdemeanour, which amounted to contempt. In a letter which succeeded, he says, this power extends to the punishment for writing contumaciously, therefore, he considers not merely common obstruction, but contumacious writing can be punished as contempt. In writing, the contumely of expression may be done away, or confirmed by the context; and he desired the House would consider the whole, when it could not but be acknowledged, that much might be conveyed in the form of argument, which is a gross insult on inspection. He then read the passage from the Argument, p. 441.—"Yet limited and circumscribed, &c. it calls upon the accused to criminate himself." This assertion he would positively deny, not only the present case, but in that of Mr. Horne, who was called on to defend himself, and an opportunity given to summon witnesses *aliunde*. As to the observations o[illegible] th[illegible] warrant, he considered them a gross lib[illegible] [illegible]d tending to cut up the very roots of the C[illegible]tion. He begged the House to attend [illegible]is passage. "Does it not evidently appear, [illegible]t this piece of unsealed paper, signed by the [illegible]aker, by which an untried subject has bee[illegible] bears no feature of legality." [illegible]k God, said the Hon. Member (ad-

dressing himself to the Speaker,) we never had a seal of office, your name and authority, Sir, is our stamp.—*(Hear, hear!)*—Does that warrant want a seal which orders a write from the Great Seal. Sir, this House, by its privileges, tore that seal from the Chancellor Shastesbury, and "made it speak." On this subject he would speak out, and say the greatest punishment was merited; but at present it was not the best mode; the resolution, he trusted, would not extend farther than a reprimand. He alluded to the case of Major Scott, where the House having pronounced the publication libellous, yet thought proper to pass only a reprimand. Mr Pitt, on the occasion he alluded to, took a particular part in the discussion, and desired the House to take it up with great moderation. A reprimand would come with peculiar weight and dignity from the Person who filled the Chair, and to the feelings of a Gentleman he conceived it to be the severest punishment. The author of the pamphlet had totally mistaken the case of Sir R. Steel, and with ingenious fallacy had quoted every part of my Lord Coke's Institutes except the last, which expressly treats on the nature of Courts and of Parliament; and of the latter it should be recollected, that it possesses not the inferior, but its fair and just place in the Constitution. —*Hear hear.*

Sir S. Romilly, in explanation, stated that he never entertained the smallest doubt of the nature of the Paper in question, nor of the privileges of Parliament; his only doubt was that of the House for committal, as a punishment for discussion on its proceedings.

Mr. Whitbread expressed in warm terms his affection and veneration for the illustrious Mr. Fox; but with the arguments adduced from his opinion by one of his Learned Friends (Mr. Adam) he was rather dissatisfied while those of another in his mind remained quite unimpaired. The sentiments of the House declared always to be "breath in the nostrils" of the Speaker, whether good or bad. He admited the fallacy with which the Hon Member avoided descanting on the nature of the privilege of the House —when the question came to thot he stopt. With respect to his quotation from Mr. Hargrave, he would ventere to assert that no one called more in question the privileges of House, while Mr. Fox's arguments were the reverse. The Hon Gentleman next adverted to the opinion of Mr. Fox upon points of this nature, and declared, that much as he idolised that great man, and it was not possible for any man to idolise him more, yet he could not acquiesce in the sentiments delivered by Mr. Fox when subjects of this description were formerly under discussion in that House. Indeed they were ultered in the earlier age of that most distinguished Statesman, when his judgement was not yet ripe, and when he spoke from the Treasury Bench. But on constitutional points he had perhaps a higher authority, if higher authority there could be—he meant Mr. Burke. How did Mr. Burke speak of the House of Commons in that most excellent of all political pamphlets "Thoughts on the present Discontents?" Did he not there contend, that the House of Commons ought to be a controul for, not a countroul upon the people?—Indeed, Gentlemen had only to look to the whole tenor of the passage he alluded to, and they would find that the language of Mr. Burke respecting the conduct and the character of the House was in every respect much more strong than that of Sir F. Burdett in the publication now under discussion. Who must not now wish that the publication had never been noticed by the House; and if it was not to be noticed surely it was not to be reprehended. The observations to this effect which had been offered by an Hon. and Learned Gentlemen (the Master of the Rolls) he could not sufficiently commend an admire. That Learned Gentlemen advised the granting of further time to consider a question in its nature so intricate; and by procuring that breathing time for the House, he rescued it from the disgrace of hasty, rash, and intemperate decision. His partiality to the opinions of his Hon and Learned Friend (Mr Adam) was great on all occasions, but he must confess that on the present occasion he was not convinced by his arguments. The case of Mr Gale Jones had been compared to that of Sir Francis Burdett—and it was argued, that having punished the one, it was but right to punish the other He neither admitted the comparison, nor the argument deduced from it. As well might it be contended, that because the House had committed one act of injustice, therefore it ought to commit another. He was not present when the House came to that resolution, and if he had, he certainly would have voted against it. His opinion, under the present circumstances of the case was, that the question now before the House should be adjourned to a very distant day, and that Mr. Jones should be immediately relea[...] This he conceived, with the Master of the [...] to be the best mode of getting rid of the [...]estion. As to the publication itself, he coul[...]scarcely bring himself to think that i[...] [...]bel. It was the usual style and manner of [...] worthy Baronet—rather extravagant, and [...]dering on the superlative degree, and more [...]jurious often to his own interest and cause than to any other. In judging to it, the House should let its passions subside, and consult only its reason and judgment. In the view, he should again repeat the wish that the discussion be adjourned to some very distant day.

Mr. Stephen and Mr. Whitbread explained.

Mr. Canning thought that if there was a question which should be discussed without animosity, the present was a question of that nature, and now that it had been brought before the House, it was impossible not to come to some decision upon it. He had given it a most mature consideration; he had paid the most diligent attention to the opinions that had been delivered upon it; and if any doubts yet remained on his mind respecting it, they were entirely removed by the clear and convincing exposition which had been made of it by an Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Adam,) whose speech he must consider as a masterpiece of constitutional reasoning.— With that Learned Gentleman he also perfectly agreed in the interpretation he had given of the opinions of Mr. Fox, which were placed in a light he did not think them susceptible of it by the Hon. Gentleman who spoke last (Mr. Whitbread.)—There was no similitude between the present case and that of Mr. Reeves. The House then proceeded by address, and the whole of Mr. Reeves's guilt consisted in a metaphor; and for a metaphor was he punished. He wished the case of Mr. Jones and of Sir F. Burdett might be carefully kept distinct. The two cases were very different, and should be reasoned upon from very different grounds. Of Sir Burdett, now that he was absent, he must in justice say, that he was a man of very extraordinary talents. That he seemed deeply to be impressed with the opinions he adopted, and sincerely to feel for the interests of the country. He wised his abilities had always been properly exerted. Often, when he heard him, the wish struck acorss his mind.—*Talis cum sis utinam noster esses.* Some Gentlemen seemed anxious on the present occasion to trace the pedigree of the Constitution, and to go back to the history of its birth. They anxiously inquired whether at first the House enjoyed and exercised all the power and the privilegs which it now exercises. He would not say that it did; but still he could consider what additions it had made to either, as justifiable and glorious usurpations; usurpations which it made, not for itself, but for the good of the people. These privileges were in its own keeping, and they should be watched over with peculiar jealousy. —He wished he had not been forced to decide on the question; but if the privileges of the House were to be called into doubt, he must take care to assert them. In so doing, however, be trusted the House would manifest its justice and impartiality, and look with an equal eye on the high and the low. That the publication now under consideration was a libel he had no hesitation to declare, and as such it should not be allowed to pass unnoticed and uncensured.

Mr. Ponsonby was no party in the commitment of Mr. Jones, and had he been in the House, he should have opposed it. He did not rise, however, to impugn the power and the privileges of that House; on the contrary, he assert and maintain them. He never should agree to the assertion, that the House had no power to commit any but its own Members Every other person is protected from such commitment by Magna Charta—but why should not the Members of that House be also protected by Magna Charta. No proposition appeared to him more unfounded or more fallacious, and he was glad that no person on the present occasion had attempted to defend it. There was certainly much ingenuity in the speech of his Learned Friend (Sir S. Romilly,) but he was not convinced by his argument. It was in vain to say that the House might abuse its privileges. It should be recollected that all discretionary power was liable to abuse; but should the power be taken away, merely from the supposition that it might be obeyed? If that were the case, then you would take away all power from the Courts of Law. Parliament was the sole judge of its own privileges. This was acknowledged by the soundest Lawyers, and therefore they must adhere to the resolutions if the House respected its own privileges. Whether the publication was libellous or not, was a point upon which he had various revolutions of mind. At one time he thought it was; at another, he thought it was not. It was competent for every British subject to examine every question that came before them. They might inquire whether the Crown had that prerogative—whether Parliament had that privilege— whether such a law was not bad, and ought to be repealed. The very question of Parliamentary Reform, for example, and the manner in which it has been discussed, proved the existence of such a right. Where then would you limit [...]? As to the Resolutions before the House, he must say, that for the first time he heard [...] solution proposed without being informe[d] what was the ultimate measure with which [...] was intended to follow them up. If the [re]solutions were agreed to, what would be the ne[xt] question? Would it be moved that Sir F. Burdett be committed to custody? If so, he should oppose that motion; for if [...] doctrines that had now been started were to be adopted, there would be an end to the liberty of the subject and the liberty of the press.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer briefly controverted the arguments of the last speaker. He was surprised to hear him say, that now for the first time did he hear resolutions proposed without being informed what was the ultimate measure with which they were to be followed up.—Had the Right Hon. Gentleman already forgot the Resolutions moved by his Noble Friend, respecting the Expedition to the Scheldt? Had he forgotten the Resolutions moved by a Right Hon Friend of his in the very case of Mr. Gale Jones? Were not these Resolutions moved before any ultimate measure was proposed? Even when they were carried, did not his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Yorke) leave it to the House to follow up the resolutions with what degree of punishment they thought proper? The Right Hon Gentleman was the only person who did not consider the publication under discussion a libel—he could not bring his mind to decide whether it was a libel or not. Indeed it was not ea[sy] to [s]ay, after hearing the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech, what way he would vote.—This was rather curious in the Right Hon. Gentleman, who took the lead among the Gentlemen opposite to him, and who was supposed to chalk out the line they were to follow in debate. But an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Whitbread) proposed that Mr. Jones should be released, and then the present question should adjourned to a distant day. Is that the way the House should assert its privileges and maintain its dignity? Was it thus it was to shew its justice and impartiality? Was it to punish Mr. Jones for a minor libel, and allow Sir Francis to pass uncensured for a grosser one? If they had acted right in committing Mr. Jones, they would act wrong in acquitting Sir F. Burdett. As to what measure should be proposed when the Resolutions were carried, he would not shrink from declaring The House would certainly not act a just and impartial part if they did not come to the resolution of committing Sir F. Burdett.

Mr. Grattan begged the House would well consider what would be the consequences of the present discussion. He was sorry the House should go out of its way, and seek in holes and corners for questions of privilege. In such contests victory must be without glory, but defeat must be attended with shame. When the House wisheb to display its power, and exercise its privileges, it should be by struggling with a Sovereign or a Minister in defence of the rights of the people. Could their dignity be maintained by persecuitng a miserable printer; on the contrary, was not their dignity degraded by entering into a contest with such antagonists? It was the combat of the giant and the dwarf. The giant in the competition diminishes, and the dwarf magnifies. The inequality of the power pleaded in favour of the dwarf. Pity enlists on his side, and England raises her shield to encompass and protect him. He should therefore implore the House not to sink its dignity by entering into such contests. They should recollect, and be admonished by the case of Wilkes.—The House had expelled had re-expelled him—he was again returned; and in the end instead of being crushed, he was exalted made Sheriff, Lord Mayor, and Chamberlain of the City of London.—Such also would be the result of the present conflict—they would only increase the popularity of Sir F. Burdett, and every opinion which he chose to propagate.

A protracted discussion ensued; Mr. Blachford, Lord William Russell, Lord Milton, Mr. C. Wynne, Lord G. Grenville, &c. supported the Resolution; Mr. M. Matthew, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Curwen, Mr. F. Foley Sir J. Newport, &c. opposed them.—Mr. Sheridan asked the Hon. Mover of the Resolutions what ulterior propositions he intended to offer to the House, should the resolutions be adopted?—Mr. Lethbridge replied, that he should have that to the wisdom of the House.—Sir R. Sailsbury declared that it was his intention to move, "*That Sir F. Burdett be committed to the Tower.*"

Mr. Adam moved, as an Amendment to Sir R. Salisbury's Motion, that Sir F. Burdett be reprimanded in his place by the Speaker. Mr. W. Smith and Mr Wilberforce supported Mr. Adams amendment.—Mr. Windham and Mr. Ward spoke in favour of the motion for commitment to the Tower.—Mr. Sheridan replied to Mr. Windham, with great force and eloquence.—Mr. Perceval answered the arguments of Mr. Sheridan.—Alderman Shaw and Alderman Price spoke against the motion for [com]mitment.—Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Gooch, and [...] Davies Giddy spoke on the same side. After a discussion of, about an hour, the House divided on Lord Folkstone's motion for passing to the Order of the Day, Ayes, 30; Noes, 271— Majority, 191.

The Amendment was then proposed that Sir Francis Burdett be reprimanded in his place, upon which the House divided, Ayes, 152; Noes, 190—Majority, 38. The Motion for Commitment to the Tower was carried without a division, and the House adjourned at half past seven on Friday morning.